DAILY METAL REPORTER
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London, England

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U. S. METAL IMPORT DUTIES

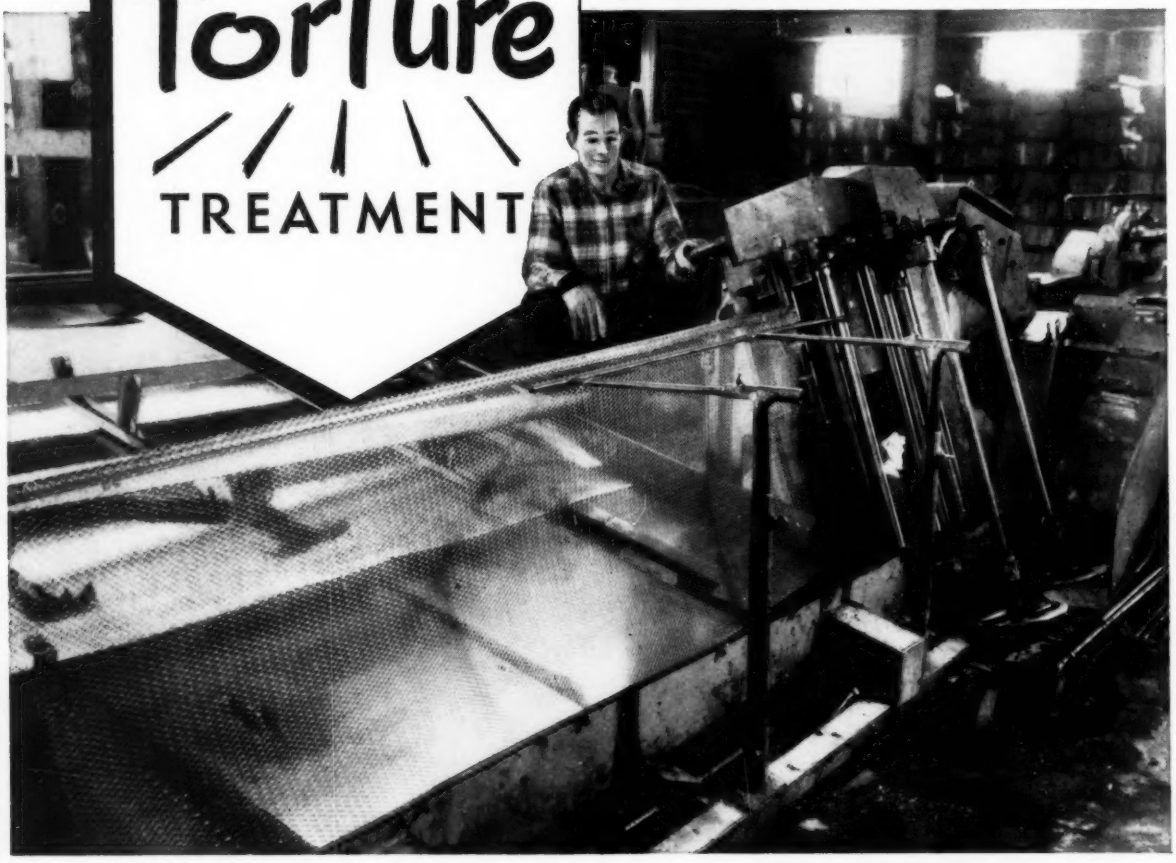
WASHINGTON REPORT

METAL STATISTICS

OCTOBER
1957

Torture TREATMENT

Photograph of the lath referred to which before expanding was galvanized by the continuous process.



but it doesn't damage this galvanizing

Visualize, if you will, a strip of galvanized steel 9 inches wide and slitted across the width with 1/16 inch spacing.

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Note the emphasis on the word 'continuous.' This is the secret of such durable galvanizing. Hot dipped sheets cannot possibly withstand such torture treatment. Continuous galvanizing can but it does require specially alloyed zinc to make the continuous process successful. St. Joe Electrothermic Zinc is just such a zinc. It is widely used in the galvanizing industry.

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TWO LINE *Editorials*

The Bell Telephone Company can now transmit one thousand words a minute — and that's faster than some women can talk.

* * *

A medical authority declares that everybody would live longer if they ate no salt. Most people, however, will be inclined to take this statement with a large grain of same.

* * *

Canned music, it is announced, will be played on the New York subway trains. Is this part of the plan to relieve the congested passenger traffic on the subway?

* * *

A New York critic says: "No visitor from Europe, in a few weeks' visit, can possibly get a clear idea of what's going on in Washington." As a matter of fact, nobody in the United States has been able to find it out in a lifetime.

* * *

It's hard to avoid a feeling that any nation whose entry into the United Nations is favored by Soviet Russia shoud be automatically rejected.

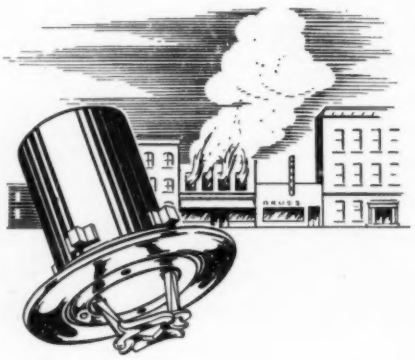
* * *

Why, asks an editorial writer, has there been such an increase in the number of bank robberies? Maybe it's because there has been an increase in the number of bank robbers.

BUSINESS IN MOTION

To our Colleagues in American Business . . .

Should a fire break out in many of the modern stores, office buildings and institutions today, the excited cries of "Fire!" "Fire!" "Fire!" will have barely died before the fire is under control. For, located in the ceiling of these structures, and barely visible, are the automatic sprinklers that go into action in case of fire. And mighty important fire watchers they are, too. Although unnoticed and unattended for years, they must be able to go into immediate action, fast, and without fail.



A vital part of this sprinkler is the body. A leading manufacturer of these sprinklers used to make these bodies of cast bronze. But in order to obtain the close tolerances required, the casting had to be excessively machined. Also, in order to assure fool-proof operation after installation, each casting, after machining and prior to assembly, had to be pressure tested. Due to porosity many of the castings failed and the number of rejects became prohibitive.

Engineers of the sprinkler manufacturer consulted with Revere's Technical Advisory Service and as a result Revere was asked to forge the sprinkler body. After extensive testing, the forging of Revere Brass was selected . . . because it was found that closer tolerances with a minimum of machining were possible, elimination of sand holes did away with rejects entirely, pressure testing was no longer necessary and the better appearance of the forging made a more sales-appealing product. On top of this the rate of assembly was nearly doubled by the use of Revere Brass Forgings. Overall savings amounted to more than 20% of the former cost of the sprinkler body.

Here you have still another example of Revere cooperating with the customer in selecting the right metal in the right form to do the best job with the greatest economy . . . be it aluminum, copper or any one of their alloys.

Not only the copper and brass industry but practically every industry you can name is able to cite similar instances. So we suggest that no matter what your suppliers ship you, it would be a good idea to take them into your confidence and see if you cannot make a better product at lower costs by specifying exactly the right materials.

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Washington Report

October 17, 1957

DOMESTIC LEAD and zinc producers' pleas for higher import duties will reach the U. S. Tariff Commission again next month. Prospects this time are favorable for a successful conclusion to the industry's long fight for increased protection from lower-priced metals of foreign origin. The question of copper tariffs, meanwhile, is expected to come up shortly after Congress reconvenes in January.

The Emergency Lead-Zinc Committee on September 27 formally applied to the Tariff Commission for early relief on lead and zinc import tariffs. Shortly afterwards the Commission announced that public hearings will begin in Washington on November 19. The industry's application for relief was made pursuant to Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, better known as the "escape clause." The committee said that the maximum rates of duty on lead and zinc imports that President Eisenhower may legally proclaim will help to relieve part of the mining industry's distress. The formal request said the committee will later propose a system of import quotas on both metals to give a moderate degree of protection to domestic primary producers.

Previous Try by Industry

Back in 1954, when the lead-zinc industry last previously pushed for an increase in tariffs under the "escape clause," the Commission recommended to President Eisenhower that such duties be increased. But instead of following the Commission's recommendation, the President, on August 21, 1954, directed a stepped-up purchasing of lead and zinc for the national stockpile. This year the mining industry sought relief of some nature from Congress. But Congress gently tossed the problem back into the President's lap and he in turn passed it to the Commission. That is why most observers believe that if the Commission again recommends an increase in the import duties on lead and zinc, the President will accept the recommendation.

If the Commission's recommendation to the President is the same as the one it made in 1954 (namely a 50 per cent hike in the duty rates that prevailed on January 1, 1945), the new tariffs would be 2.10c a pound on slab zinc, 2.55c a pound on pig lead, and 1.80c a pound on the concentrates of each metal.

Commission Rejects One Plea

While the Commission will not start hearings until November 19 it did reject one section of the committee's petition. The Commission turned down the committee's request for increases in the tariffs on lead and zinc manufactures, such as sheet, strip, pipe, wire pigment, and oxides, etc. The Commission said the mining industry committee was not the proper group to make such a request and that the Government agency has no data to show that imports of such manufactures now threaten injury to domestic industry.

Barter Deals

Lead and zinc also made news during the month in review on the barter front, wherein the Commodity Credit Corp. exchanges U. S. surplus farm products for foreign strategic materials. The Agriculture Department announced that it had signed contracts in July to barter surplus farm crops for $2,000,000 worth of lead and $5,000,000 worth of zinc. These contracts were negotiated prior to April 30 when barter rules were substantially revised.

The combined total of $7,000,000 announced for July compared with $3,700,000 in June of this year, $15,300,000 in July of last year, and $227,600,000 for the full fiscal year 1957.

As of June 30, 1957, the CCC inventories of strategic materials acquired in barter deals were valued at $143,524,209.

Copper Tariff Bill

Rep. John B. Bennett (Rep., Mich.) plans to introduce a bill after Congress reconvenes to reimpose a previous tariff duty of 4 cents a pound on copper and change the peril point or "floor price" to 30 cents a pound. He said the recent drop in the copper price makes such a step necessary if the domestic copper industry is to be kept intact. Under a formula approved by Congress in 1951, copper is tariff free unless the price goes below 24 cents a pound. In that event, an import tax of 2 cents a pound is applied. The avowed purpose of Rep. Bennett's proposal is to cut down the copper import flow drastically.

As noted in this space last month, Sen. James E. Murray (Dem., Mont.) also said he was drafting a bill which would place a 30-cent floor under copper. Leading industry spokesmen have suggested that the floor be established at 32 cents and the import tax at 4 cents.

Use of Copper-Base Items

Industrial consumption of copper-base products in the last quarter of this year probably will advance over the second quarter of 1957 and the fourth quarter of 1956, according to the Copper Division of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

The BDSA's quarterly copper industry report stated: "Present trends indicate an upturn in residential construction and an increase in production of automobiles in the fourth quarter of 1957. Consequently, production of fabricated metal products should increase slightly in the same period."

4th Quarter Export Quotas

An export quota of one million pounds gross metal weight has been set for copper-nickel alloy scrap containing 40 per cent or more copper and 5 per cent or more nickel, including nickel-silver scrap, in the fourth quarter, the U. S. Bureau of Foreign Commerce announced.

A fourth-quarter quota of 50,000 pounds has been set for exports of pure nickel powder, cast and rolled nickel anodes and nickel and nickel alloy shot; the third-quarter quota was only 25,000 pounds. For nickel-copper alloy scrap, including monel scrap, the fourth-quarter quota is 500,000 pounds gross scrap weight, the same as that set for the preceding quarter.

Cut Metal Allotments

For the first quarter of 1958, however, allotments of metals and steel for "A" products have been reduced by the Office of Defense Mobilization. First-quarter steel allotments for "A" products are 16 per cent lower than in the 1957 fourth quarter; aluminum, 7

(Continued on Page 10)

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MAXIMUM TARIFF BOOSTS ON LEAD, ZINC IMPORTS UNDER ESCAPE CLAUSE WOULD NOT BE SUFFICIENT

Better Solution, With Congressional Action Probably Needed, Would Be a Flat 3c Tax on Metals of Foreign Origin Below Reasonable 'Peril Points'

By ANDREW FLETCHER, President, St. Joseph Lead Company

PERHAPS austerity is a good word for what we face in the lead-zinc industry. Please understand me. Nothing is inherently wrong with either of these excellent metals or the products made from them. There is simply too much lead and zinc readily available. Let me tell you how this came about.

A great upward surge in worldwide demand for metals, caused by the Korean War, faced lead and zinc producers just as they were climbing out of the pit of low prices into which they had dropped in 1949. Although production was expanded all over the world to and beyond reasonable limits, there was no satisfying the estimates that Governmental officials thought were needed, and world metal prices climbed sharply. I might add that I personally, was well as other St. Joe officials, repeatedly said that there was ample lead and zinc available for all necessary requirements.

Lead-Zinc Imports

I would like to call your close attention to the behavior of lead and zinc imports during this period and in the years since. In 1951, at the peak of the Korean Crisis, when the United States needed metal, imports of zinc and lead dropped 40 per cent and 60 per cent from the 1950 levels simply because it was more profitable for foreign producers to sell their metal in markets outside the United States. This was because our Government imposed stringent price controls on lead and zinc whereas foreign producers were permitted to sell in the best market possible. In 1952, demand in these foreign metals had evaporated and metal flooded back toward U. S. markets in search of dollars. Imports of zinc rose 270 per cent in 1952; imports of lead rose 280 per cent, both to all-time highs. The U. S. price of zinc dropped from 19½c to 10c a pound, and the price of lead fell from 19c to 12c a pound. Domestic miners could not meet this kind of competition and many of them gave up.

In 1954, the U. S. Tariff Commission recommended to President Eisenhower that he increase the tariff on both lead and zinc, as he is permitted to do under the escape clause procedure. Instead, the President chose to

ANDREW FLETCHER

aid domestic mines by stockpiling surplus lead and zinc, thus building the Government's stocks well beyond the goals originally set for the strategic stockpile. Through 1955 and 1956, U. S. metal prices were thus supported at adequate levels, and U. S. miners did receive some benefit. But this aid carried the seeds of serious trouble. Assured of a market at what to them was a high price in the U. S., foreign miners held their output at high levels, and imports went right on climbing despite the efforts of our State Department to persuade foreign producers to reduce their exports to us.

Stockpile Program

The stockpile program actually absorbed world surpluses of lead and zinc for over two years, and supported world prices of lead and zinc at levels that discouraged consumption abroad, and encouraged shipment of metal to the United States. Imports were driven still higher by the barter program, by which the Department of Agriculture sought to get rid of surplus agricultural commodities and replace them with foreign-produced metals and minerals — mostly lead and zinc, as it turned out. To St. Joe and many other observers, it seemed that there had to be an end somewhere, and it came early this year.

The Government could not go on forever indirectly stimulating world production of lead and zinc and absorbing the surplus. When Government buying and barter slackened, prices fell, and zinc and lead are today back at the 1953 levels, which are uneconomic for all but the largest and most efficient U. S. producers and certainly not healthy even for them. In the four years since 1953, our operating costs have risen, just as yours have, and the burden is thus the greater. You may ask, why we do not pass along these higher costs to the consumer? Why do U. S. lead-zinc producers have to sell their metal at a price that returns little or no profit? We are forced to sell on the basis of world prices because lead and zinc are international commodities that can cheaply be shipped. We do not have a choice.

Cheaper Foreign Costs

We have no present defense against excessive imports. Lead and zinc can always be produced more cheaply outside the United States than inside, and foreign producers are free to force their production onto the U. S. market or to withhold it, if they wish, to seek a better price elsewhere.

Let me make clear, however, that I am not calling for an end to imports. Far from it. It is beyand the foreseeable capacity of U. S. miners to furnish all the lead and zinc needed by U. S. industry — although the U. S. industry did take care of our domestic requirements until after the depression in the 1930s. U. S. mines are now supplying about one-third to one-half of the lead and zinc consumed in the United States. The rest has to come from scrap and from imports. Obviously, imports are needed up to a certain level. The damage is done when imports go beyond the point of need, and swamp U. S. mines almost to extinction.

Therefore, the lead-zinc industry does not ask for a tariff on imported metal that will apply at any and all price levels. The industry does not, and should not, want to prohibit imports. What we do seek is a device that will make it unattractive to flood the U. S. market with metals when prices are low, and force our mines to close down. It has happened to us in 1949, 1953 and 1957. It can happen again and again, until there is no longer a U. S. lead-zinc industry to be driven out of business.

'Escape Clause' Relief Sought

At this last session of Congress, the

Excerpts of address before Beaver County Branch of the Pennsylvania Economy League, Beaver Falls, Pa., October 17, 1957.

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Administration offered a suggestion that would have set up import taxes to be applied to lead and zinc whenever the domestic prices fell below "peril points" of 17c a pound for lead and 14½c a pound for zinc. Above these points, no taxes or tariffs would apply. Below 17c for lead, the tax would go up 1c for each cent drop in price to a maximum of 3c tax per pound for prices below 15c. The maximum tax on zinc would be 2c per pound for prices below 12½c. The industry agreed in principle, because this method seemed an equitable and automatic means that would help to regulate metal imports. We did believe, however, and presented ample evidence in support, that the sliding-scale taxes should be on a somewhat higher basis.

At the Senate Committee hearing, a proposal was made to eliminate the sliding-scale feature and to apply a flat 3c tax to lead and zinc and when prices fell below the "peril points." In the end, however, the President again suggested that the industry apply to the Tariff Commission for relief under the escape clause. That is what the industry has done, and the Tariff Commission is bringing their former study up to date. Unfortunately, the maximum relief that legally the Tariff Commission can give is a duty of 2.1c on zinc and 2.55c on lead, which is not sufficient, but they can also grant supplementary quotas.

Quotas are complicated — duties are not need above the peril points, so personally I am in favor of the 3c flat tax on metal imports below reasonably "peril points," with 70 per cent of such tax, or 2.1c on the metal content of concentrates and ores. Congressional legislation, however, will probably be needed for this protection. During World War II, he had the Premium Price Plan which was a non-uniform direct subsidy, and as the result of this unhappy experience, the industry is definitely opposed to this form of assistance — moreover, any subsidies from the Federal Government mean Government control.

Why Not Depend Solely on Imports?

You may ask, particularly if you are a manufacturer, why not depend on imports? Why not get raw materials cheaply? If imported metal can be produced more cheaply, let's import it .

For an answer to that, let's consider what might happen to our Josephtown smelter, here in Beaver County, if we were to allow it to become entirely dependent on imported zinc concentrates. At present, Josephtown does treat a large tonnage of imported zinc concentrates, but 50 per cent of its supply comes from our mines in upstate New York. Suppose Josephtown were operating on nothing but imported concentrates, and suppose a situation again arose as it did in 1950 (as I feel sure it someday will) when foreign producers were offered higher prices elsewhere than we could afford to pay or be allowed to pay, because our Government again set ceiling prices.

With no domestic source of raw material open to it, our Josephtown smelter would have no choice but to shut down. Our employees, your neighbors, would be out of work. Beaver County would suffer a tax loss, relief expenses would go up, zinc consumers would lose metal, and the country would lose a significant part of a basic, and vital industry. This is not theorizing on my part. This situation has arisen, not once but repeatedly, and it did not have the unhappy results I have pictured simply because Josephtown is not entirely dependent on imported concentrates.

Domestic Mining Industry Needed

Now, for Josephtown, substitute a domestic zinc consumer and for imported concentrates, substitute imported zinc metal. Here is a consumer of zinc who is now dependent on that low-priced foreign metal he found so attractive in the days when the U. S. zinc industry was being flooded almost out of existence by unneeded imports. For a time all goes well, but some day, not too far off, rising industrial demand abroad, or some emergency, will make it more profitable for the foreign producer to sell his metal outside the United States.

Our domestic consumer, men like yourselves, will then have the choice of paying a terrifically high price for lead and zinc or of giving up. Neither you nor I want either of those things to happen. They can be avoided by keeping the domestic mining industry at as high a level as is economically justified, and by developing a control device that will encourage needed imports and discourage them when unneeded. The same problems will arise for steel, aluminum, and other items, and I believe the same type of solution can be applied.

Cautions Consumer

Over two years ago, I spoke before a meeting of the Colorado Mining Association in Denver and cautioned consumers of lead and zinc not to be misled by the phantom attractiveness of temporarily low metal prices based on unneeded imports. I presented at that time a comparison of the cost to a consumer of regular purchases of lead and zinc over the previous five years based on the one hand, on prices as they actually were, and on the other hand, on stable prices at reasonably high levels. This comparison showed that the price fluctuations caused by the ebb and flow of imported metal had actually cost consumers of metals more than would have stable prices, at levels high enough to be profitable to most U. S. producers.

As of possible interest tonight, I have repeated this calculation but expanded it to include the last ten years. This covers three periods of rising and falling metal prices. If a consumer of lead and zinc had purchased five tons per month of each metal over the last ten years, and had paid the actual New York price for lead and the St. Louis price for zinc, he would have spent $184,842 for his lead and $157,972 for his zinc. During that period, the prices of lead and zinc rose and fell, sometimes quite rapidly, between lows of 10.63c per pound for lead and 9.32c per pound for zinc, and highs of 21.5c per pound for lead and 19.5c per pound for zinc. If these prices could have been stabilized over that period at 15c per pound for lead and 13c per pound for zinc, prices which would have been profitable for U. S. producers based on the costs for that 10-year period — our consumer of metals would have spent $6,814 less than he actually did, and he would have been spared the anxieties of trying to outguess commodity price fluctuations.

The lead-zinc industry believes that by establishing a tax on imports when the domestic price for zinc falls below 14.5c per pound and 17c for lead, a stability in metal prices would be obtained, which is for the best interests of the consumers. These prices would also result in profitable operations for the miners based on 1957 costs of production and anticipated costs in the immediate future.

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Washington Report

(Continued from Page 5)

per cent lower; copper, 7 per cent lower, and nickel alloys 1 per cent lower.

The following table shows allotments for "A" products for the first quarter, 1958 and the fourth quarter, 1957:

	1st qtr. '58	*4th qtr. '57*
Aluminum (pounds)	103,553,000	111,667,000
Copper and copper-base alloys (pounds)	41,950,000	44,849,000
Steel (short tons)	459,850	546,620
Nickel alloys (pounds)	7,917,000	7,961,000

Users to Get More Nickel

Diversion to industry of all nickel scheduled for shipment in 1958 to the Government has been authorized by the ODM. Gordon Gray, ODM Director, said the diversion was made possible by the continuing improvement in the defense position for nickel. As a result, approximately 135,000,000 pounds of nickel, both market and premium price, will be made available to the civilian economy next year. This diversion will increase to around 245,000,000 pounds the amount of nickel expected to be available for non-defense uses in 1958.

How the Government feels about the nickel supply position is indicated by its announcement that it will soon dispose of the U. S.-owned nickel plant at Nicaro, Cuba — second largest nickel facility in the free world — by leasing it to a private firm or selling it. The expansion of Nicaro's capacity to 50,000,000 pounds of nickel a year from 30,000,000 pounds, was completed last March. The plant, currently operated for the Government by Nickel Processing Corp., represents a U. S. investment of $85,000,000. National Lead Co. is a large stockholder in Nickel Processing Corp.

Nickel Consumption

Latest figures available from the U. S. Bureau of Mines showed a 24 per cent decline in nickel consumption in July from June. July consumption was 17,867,000 pounds, compared with 23,657,000 pounds in June. The July decline was said to reflect suspension of operations at some plants for vacations.

Nickel content of new metal and nickel products imported into the U. S. in July was estimated at 21,573,000 pounds, compared with 25,493,000 pounds in June.

Gold at $35 an Ounce

The Government has reaffirmed U. S. intention to keep the dollar at its present value in gold. Under Secretary of the Treasury W. Randolph Burgess, at the annual meeting of the International Bank and Monetary Fund, said this country "is resolved to check inflationary pressures existing in its economy. We are equally resolved to preserve our international gold bullion standard."

Burgess reiterated the often expressed Eisenhower Administration policy of keeping gold at its present price of $35 an ounce.

New Top Level Appointments

Top level appointments of interest to the metal and mining industry were announced in Washington during the month in review.

Senator George W. Malone announced that Royce Hardy, Jr., vice president and general manager of Manganese, Inc., had been sworn in on October 3 as assistant to the Secretary of Interior for Minerals Resources. Sen. Malone said he considered Royce one of Nevada's outstanding engineers. Hardy is the past manager and general superintendent of the Getchell Mining Corp.

Harold F. Holtz, a professional engineer of Lincoln, Nebr., has been appointed Commissioner of the Defense Materials Service of General Services Administration. Holtz succeeds Elmer H. Weaver who has resigned the post because of ill health. Since November, 1953, Holtz has served the Department of Defense in various posts in this country and in Europe in the engineering field.

Copper Brands

Deliverable Against Commodity Exchange, Inc.

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
B. E. R.	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Baltimore, Md.)	Electrolytic
P. A.	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Maurer, N. J.)	Electrolytic
T	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Tacoma, Wash.)	Electrolytic
B. & M.	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Electrolytic
AE	Andes Copper Mining Co.	Electrolytic
BOLIDEN	Bolidens-Gruvaktiebolag	Electrolytic
C. C. R.	Canadian Copper Refiners Ltd. (Montreal)	Electrolytic
C de P Peru	Cerro de Pasco Corporation	Electrolytic
C. C. C.	Chile Copper Company	Electrolytic
F E C	Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.	Electrolytic
K U E	Kennecott Copper Corp.	Electrolytic
L. M. C.	Lewin Metals Corporation	Electrolytic
M U F	Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.	Electrolytic
N A	Norddeutsche Affinerie	Electrolytic
O R C	Ontario Refining Co., Ltd.	Electrolytic
A. L. S.	Philps Dodge Refining Corp. (For Adolph Lewisohn Selling Corp.)	Electrolytic
L. N. S.	Phelps Dodge Refining Corp.	Electrolytic
P • D	Phelps Dodge Corporation	Electrolytic
N. E. C.	Raritan Copper Works	Electrolytic
R E C	Rhokana Corporation	Electrolytic
B O R	Rudnici Bakra i Topionice	Electrolytic
U M K	Union Miniere du Haut Katanga	Electrolytic
D R W	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic
AMCO	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic
OFHC	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic
W E K	Zinnwerke Wilhelmsburg G.m.b.H.	Electrolytic

†Subsidiary, The American Metal Co., Ltd.

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
C & H	Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co.	Lake
C. R.	Copper Range Company	Lake
Q. M. CO.	Quincy Mining Company	Lake

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
B. C. R.	British Copper Refiners, Ltd.	Fire Refined High Conductivity
N. H. E.	Nassau Smelting & Refining Co., Inc.	Fire Refined High Conductivity
A M CO	United States Metals	Fire Refined High
R H C	Refining Company	Conductivity

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
• • • (3 Star)	Braden Copper Company	Fire Refined (other than Lake & Fire Refined High Conductivity)
K C M	Kennecott Copper Corporation	
M T D	Messina (Transvaal) Development Co.	
P. D. M. R	Phelps Dodge Corporation †United States Metals Refining Company	

Official List of Approved Refiners

Whose CATHODES are deliverable against Commodity Exchange, Inc., Copper Contract

American Smelting & Refining Co.
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.
Andes Copper Mining Co.
Bolidens Gruvaktiebolag
Canadian Copper Refiners, Ltd.
Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.
Chile Copper Company
Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.
Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.
Kennecott Copper Corp.
Lewin Metals Corp.
Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.
Norddeutsche Affinerie
Ontario Refining Co., Ltd.
Phelps Dodge Refining Corp.
Phelps Dodge Corporation
Raritan Copper Works
Rhokana Corporation
Rudnici Bakra i Topionice
Union Miniere du Haut Katanga
United States Metals Refining Co.
Zinnwerke Wilhelmsburg G.m.b.H.

FREE WORLD METAL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION SHOULD BE IN RELATIVELY STABLE BALANCE IN '60

Many Non-Economic Factors Involved in Forecasting Prices But Probable Ranges Are: Copper, 30c to 35c Lb.; Lead, 15c to 17c; Zinc, 13c to 15c

By CHARLES H. WINSHIP, Jr., General Sales Manager, Phelps Dodge Corporation

MAKING predictions with respect to the future is hazardous, particularly so for copper, lead and zinc which are world commodities. United States requirements for these metals have been in excess of United States domestic production for some years. It seems safe to predict that this condition will continue through the mid-term period. It would be completely presumptuous to make predictions by individual crystal gazing, so my remarks will be based on available published information covering future production capacities for the period, projected population figures, and per capita consumption data, the trends in industrial activity, construction, requirements for electric energy, and other factors which influence metal consumption. They are made with the assumption that no large scale international upheavals, no deep depressions, and no prolonged labor troubles in important producing areas or consuming areas will occur. They are limited to the Free World.

Availability and Consumption

From the standpoint of a consumer of these metals, probably the most important consideration in planning ahead for the mid-term period is availability. Fortunately, the projected production capacities in the Free World for these metals will provide for a high level of consumption. By this I mean more than just new areas where deposits of copper, lead and zinc ores are known to exist, but rather capacity to actually produce metals by 1960 from properties that will still be producing or have the necessary development and construction work well under way at the present time. From the standpoint of producers of these metals, the important consideration in planning ahead for this period is the level of demand. There will undoubtedly be periods during which some interruptions in production will occur, as well as periods when consumption will be down or up from the expected rates.

My own feeling is that such periods will be of short duration and that we can look forward to a relatively stable balance between production and consumption without the feverish inventory accumulations by consumers at rapidly rising prices, and without the subsequent feverish reduction of inventories and drastic reductions in prices.

Competition Will Exist

Competition between metals will always exist which is a healthy situation. Copper, lead and zinc all have important volume uses in the world's economy. If the consumption of steel, for example, increases, the consumption of all metals will increase because it would reflect a high level of industrial activity.

I have taken the year 1960 to reflect an average for the period for the purpose of estimating production and consumption. My hope is that the following figures will prove to be reasonably accurate.

The easiest way to express the two, I believe, is to give the following estimates of consumption in 1960 in the Free World of newly mined metals in short tons:

Copper .....3,600,000 to 4,000,000
Lead .....2,100,000 to 2,300,000
Zinc .....2,500,000 to 2,700,000

and to say that the Free World capacity to product these metals will be translated into sufficient actual production to meet such consumption requirements. It is physically impossible to obtain an exact balance of course.

Predictions on Prices

Now comes the question of predicting price levels for the period. Looking back over the past few years will certainly point up the risks involved in attempting to do it. Too many non-economic factors are involved which have had even in peace times a decided effect on prices. Governmental purchases, direct or through barter programs by the United States, sales by governmental agencies outside of the United States, plus import and export restrictions are examples. Nevertheless, here goes: Copper in the range of 30c to 35c; Lead in the range of 15c to 17c per pound; Zinc in the range of 13c to 15c per pound.

Address delivered at National Industrial Conference Board's 5th Marketing Conference, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, September 20, 1957.

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U. K. NOT OPTIMISTIC ABOUT SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK FOR COPPER; RST REVERTS TO LME PRICING BASIS

Tin Close to Buffer Stock Minimum Support Prices; Trade Concerned by Possible Rise in U. S. Duties of Lead, Zinc and Russian Offers of Lead

By L. H. TARRING
London, England

October 7, 1957

EARLY in September, the copper market here after its prolonged downward drift, suddenly became markedly easier and on the second of the month prices dipped to the lowest figure since free market trading was resumed, namely, £182.

For the time being, at any rate, this appeared to be the final shake-out and when, shortly afterwards, the Government announced that it was deferring action with regard to the proposed liquidation of a further 27,000 tons from its strategic stocks, prices temporarily recovered to just over £200 a ton. However, consumers failed to follow the rise and for the greater part of September prices were fluctuating between £190 and £195 a ton.

Statistical Outlook

The statistical outlook has been improved, of course, by the fact that on the basis of the American domestic producers' price of 27 cents, increased quantities are likely to be taken by the U. S. Government under its support contracts, and with Phelps Dodge making a further cut in production and some other producers closing their properties for overhaul, some people are beginning to take the view that supplies and consumption have now been brought more or less into alignment. This view is not universally held, however, especially having regard to the uncertain economic outlook in Britain following the Government's dramatic increase in the Bank Rate and intimation that capital expenditure is to be limited. It is feared that this might adversely affect the call for copper wire and cable from the Post Office and the regional Electricity Authorities.

The less confident reports regarding the likelihood of a fourth quarter revival in American demand, together with the much restricted import programs of France, India and Japan (owing to balance of payments problems), make it difficult to be very optimistic about the short-term outlook. However, having fallen getting on for £250 a ton from last year's peak, copper prices have obviously discounted many adverse factors and at current levels few people have much inclination to open bear accounts. Nevertheless, it would be a bold man who, in present circumstances, would predict that prices cannot go any lower.

Since the end of August, stocks in London Metal Exchange warehouses have risen a further 3,300 tons and with a reasonable contango in prices, there is more disposition to hedge than for a long time.

In recent weeks there has been much discussion about the future pricing policy for Rhodesian copper in the U. K., particularly when it became known that the two Rhodesian producing groups had rejected the counter-proposals of their U. K. customers on this subject. Since the R.S.T. price has been fairly consistently in excess of L.M.E. quotations, the buyers of this copper have been in a difficult position and little surprise was felt, therefore, when early in October it was learned that the British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation had requested the R.S.T. to revert to Metal Exchange prices, as a basis for their contracts. The R.S.T. have now acceded to this request.

It is obvious that the U. K. consumers took this step with some reluctance and many of them would like to see some method of marketing copper which would provide them with more stable prices, but it is obvious that a greater measure of agreement among producers on this point will be necessary before an effective policy of this kind could be implemented. Meanwhile, of course, the prestige of Metal Exchange prices has benefited from the latest developments, and if a reasonable contango can be maintained, so that normal hedging operations can be carried out with a minimum of expense, there may be less disposition than in recent years to try and set up an alternative system.

Tin Position

If anything, during the past month, the basic position of tin has deteriorated somewhat, although it has relied on the prospects of Buffer Stock support for some time so that any change is merely a question of degree. Although Malayan production and shipments latterly have been at a lower rate than last year, and Bolivian and Indonesian production are both down, there has been no diminution in the estimated surplus of production over consumption.

This is due to some recession in the latter, prospectively at any rate. This was highlighted as far as this country is concerned, by the announcement

U. K. COPPER STATISTICS

According to the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics, stocks of copper in the U. K. at the end of July rose to 16,924 tons, blister, and 64,2?2 tons, refined, giving a total of 81,146 tons against 64,121 tons at the end of June. Consumption of blister copper (for refining) was 10,249 tons, with a total of 38,411 tons refined copper consumed, compared with a refined copper consumption the previous month of 39,756 tons. Production rose to 18,756 tons (10,261 tons primary refined; 7,550 tons secondary refined; 784 tons rough) from 16,211 tons (7,135; 8,565 and 511 tons respectively) in June.

PRODUCT	—Gross Output— July 1957	7 months ending 31st July 1956	1957
Unalloyed Copper Products:			
Wire (1)	20,339	138,872	161,485
Rods, bars & sections	1,344	11,815	10,268
Sheet, strip & plate	4,355	33,778	33,853
Tubes	5,361	31,150	33,971
Castings & misc.	650	4,550	4,550
Alloyed Copper Products:			
Wire	1,292	10,934	10,004
Rods, bars and sections	10,062	77,425	69,728
Sheet, strip & plate	7,178	72,505	52,970
Tubes	2,313	13,515	13,707
Castings & misc.	6,114	45,350	45,115
Copper sulphate	4,112	30,403	30,312
Total all products	63,120	470,297	466,003
Copper cont. of output	51,437	377,605	382,684
Consumption of refined copper (2)	38,441	292,162	301,141
Consumption of copper & alloy scrap (3) (copper content)	12,996	85,443	81,543

Notes: (1) Consumption of H. C. copper and cadmium copper wire rods for wire rods for export.
(2) Virgin and secondary refined copper.
(3) Consumption of copper in scrap is obtained by the difference between copper content of output and consumption of refined copper, and should be considered over a period since monthly figures of scrap consumption are affected by variations in the amount of work in progress.

AVERAGE BRITISH PRICES FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, ZINC

(Per Long Ton)

Mean of Bid and Asked Cash Quotation at Close of Morning Session on London Metal Exchange

	COPPER			TIN			LEAD		ZINC	
	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Current Month	3rd Following	Current Month	3rd Following
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1954 Averages	248 17 11	239 17 7	249 0 11	719 8 11	709 17 7	720 6 7	98 8 12	94 7 4	78 5 4	77 16 11
1955 Averages	351 14 11	341 0 3	352 5 6	740 2 12	736 12 11	740 12 8	105 17 3	105 9 6	90 13 4	89 12 3
1956 Averages	328 14 5	324 13 1	329 1 8	787 14 9	774 7 7	788 13 3	116 6 5	114 8 9	97 14 3	95 3 7
1957										
January	265 17 11	264 14 4	266 3 2	789 3 2	771 10 5	789 16 4	116 5 1	114 10 8	103 5 1	98 13 8
February	245 11 2	244 2 0	245 16 3	770 16 9	752 9 6	771 8 6	113 3 0	112 6 11	99 8 11	96 17 0
March	239 10 11	239 2 9	239 14 6	770 14 6	756 8 7	771 7 2	113 2 1	112 6 11	96 12 3	94 15 9
April	241 19 2	242 15 9	242 2 0	774 4 9	768 7 6	774 17 6	111 17 5	111 14 1	98 7 6	94 13 5
May	237 17 5	238 1 2	238 0 3	765 8 1	763 8 6	765 15 3	99 9 3	99 16 1	85 15 7	82 8 3
June	227 2 8	228 16 2	227 5 9	762 10 0	759 14 9	762 16 10	91 13 9	91 19 9	74 6 1	73 16 4
July	217 10 12	219 11 9	217 14 9	753 2 8	750 3 8	753 13 1	90 12 3	91 4 11	75 3 1	73 14 11
August	208 12 3	210 12 7	208 15 9	740 0 9	748 18 1	740 6 8	91 14 6	92 0 3	73 17 10	73 13 9
September	193 18 2	197 5 1	194 3 4	739 13 7	739 16 11	740 0 11	89 16 9	90 9 1	73 1 9	73 7 5

that the Steel Company of Wales, Britain's largest tinplate producer, is having to cut back production owing to excessive stocks. As a considerable proportion of the British output is exported, it appears that this may mean that world trade in tinplate may be suffering something of a recession after its almost uninterrupted progress during the last decade.

Stocks of tin in Metal Exchange official warehouses have declined slightly during the past month and as the Buffer Stock is still taking up metal, the quantities available for market operations are not very large. This was illustrated recently when, suddenly, owing to a tight technical position, a backwardation of £7 a ton was temporarily established. However, with prices now only very marginally above the Buffer Stock's minimum support price, it is hoped that the worst has been seen for the time being.

Lead Sentiment

With most people here regarding it as a virtual certainty that the higher import duties asked for by American producers will be granted around the end of the year, sentiment with regard to lead has become rather more bearish, especially as consumer demand in Europe has been inclined to slow down and gives no immediate sign of reviving.

The Government's dearer credit policy and plans for limiting State investment expenditure, is not helpful to lead, as it threatens the demand for electric cables, and may also slow down the rate of house building. There seems no reason why the battery industry should not maintain a good rate of activity, at any rate for the time being but, overall, it is feared that lead consumption which has been very steady over a lengthy period may suffer some setback.

The supply outlook is not helped by the news that, for the first time, Russian pig lead is being offered on the U. K. market for delivery towards the end of the year. The quantities so far mentioned are not large, but it is thought that they may increase, and in the present state of the market it does not require a great deal of metal looking for a home to create a depressed atmosphere.

Unless world demand for the metal materially improves between now and the end of the year, it is feared in this country that the imposition of higher U. S. import duties will no more than maintain the domestic level of prices, and will depress the outside market. If this view is accurate, some recession from the current London level may be seen later on.

Zinc Outlook

Despite the fact that at current levels zinc prices are uneconomic to some mines, and only marginally economic to a good many others, it is still very difficult to find grounds for optimism with regard to the short term outlook.

Some people are arguing that the reduction so far made in output, together with U. S. stockpiling, have

(Continued on Page 19)

U. K. LEAD STATISTICS

Stocks of lead in the U. K. stood at 48,275 tons at the end of July, according to the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics, 40,032 tons of which were imported refined virgin and 8,243 tons English refined. Consumers held a total of 21,564 tons (14,947 tons and 6,617 tons respectively). These figures compare with 42,148 tons in stock (8,346 tons English refined, 33,802 tons imported virgin) for the month of June.

	Consumption		
	1957 July	1956 7 months ending 31st July	1957 7 months ending 31st July
Cables	8,684	66,810	69,065
Batteries—As metal	2,073	16,777	16,263
Battery oxides	1,955	15,948	13,923
Tetraethyl lead	1,492	11,880	12,069
Other oxides and compounds	2,081	14,808	13,618
White lead	849	6,308	5,617
Shot	360	2,755	2,587
Sheet and pipe	5,644	42,671	40,474
Foil and collapsible tubes	378	3,008	2,700
Other rolled and extruded	546	4,640	3,857
Solder	1,048	8,221	7,370
Alloys	1,398	9,840	9,828
Miscellaneous uses	1,096	7,262	7,389
Total consumption	27,604	210,928	204,760
of which:—			
Imported virgin lead	12,686	102,142	96,732
English refined	7,073	49,073	48,014
Scrap, including remelted	7,845	59,713	60,014

U. K. TIN STATISTICS

Production of tin in the U. K. during July was 2,590 tons (2,576 tons primary; 14 tons secondary) compared with 2,757 tons (2,735; 22 tons) during June, reports the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. Consumption rose slightly to 1,862 tons against 1,799 tons in June, but was less than the 2,240 tons in May. At the end of July, stocks of tin in the U. K. amounted to 4,692 tons, of which consumers held 1,665 tons, compared with 4,043 tons and 1,609 tons respectively at the end of June.

	July	7 months ending 31st July	
TRADE	1957	1956	1957
Tinplate	1,025	5,740	7,230
Tinning:			
Copper wire	37	291	318
Steel wire	9	64	59
Other	57	502	423
Total	103	857	800
Solders	152	1,709	1,216
Alloys:			
Whitemetal	219	1,723	1,595
Bronze and gunmetal	164	1,618	1,413
Other	37	273	214
Total	420	3,614	3,222
Wrought Tin (1)			
Foil and sheets	30	160	179
Collapsible tubes	29	198	184
Pipes wire & capsules	4	26	40
Total	63	384	430
Chemicals (2)	92	594	664
Other uses (3)	7	73	66
Total all trades	1,862	12,971	13,601

Notes: (1) Includes Compo & "B" Metal. (2) Mainly Tin Oxide. (3) Mainly Powder.

U. K. ZINC STATISTICS

The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics reports that during July, consumption of zinc in the U. K. rose by only 732 tons to 25,934 tons from the June figure of 25,202 tons. Production also rose slightly during the month to 6,496 tons from 6,138 tons during the previous month. On the other hand, stocks dropped slightly from 37,384 tons at the end of June to 35,561 tons at the 31st July, of which consumers held 17,961 tons and L. M. E. official warehouses 1,191 tons. Full consumption details are given below:

	July	7 months ending 31st July	
Trade	1957	1956	1957
Brass	8,007	65,719	56,179
Galvanizing	8,313	62,595	64,159
of which: General	2,606	20,440	20,018
Sheet	3,119	18,509	23,273
Wire	1,393	12,496	12,273
Tubes	1,195	11,150	8,595
Rolled zinc	1,802	13,969	13,515
Zinc oxide	2,362	16,474	15,784
Zinc diecasting and forming alloy	3,631	22,748	24,161
Zinc dust	822	5,454	6,853
Miscellaneous uses	997	6,919	6,906
Total all trades	25,934	193,378	187,557
of which:—			
Slab zinc			
High Purity (99.99%)	3,965	25,854r	26,587
Electrolytic & High Grade (99.95%)	4,788	37,176	33,959
G.O.B. Prime Western & Debased	10,181	74,704	76,369
Other virgin material	196	1,959	1,754
Remelted zinc	457	2,276	3,640
Scrap—(Zinc content)			
Zinc metals, alloys & residues	2,575	19,576	19,441
Brass & other copper alloys	3,772	30,833	25,807

r — Revised.

United States Duties on Principal Ore and Metal Imports

(Including Revisions in Effect June 30, 1957, Under Geneva Agreements)

(Quantities Are in Pounds Unless Otherwise Stated; n.s.p.f. Stands for "Not Specially Provided For.")

COPPER

NOTE — The excise tax of 4c a pound on copper (which was reduced to 3c a pound by the Geneva Trade Agreement) was suspended in April, 1947, until March 31, 1949, and on expiration it was further suspended until June 30, 1950. The tax was reimposed on July 1, 1950. It was suspended again on May 22, 1951, retroactive to April 1, 1951, and until February 15, 1953, and again until June 30, 1954. Suspension further extended to June 30, 1955, and again until June 30, 1958. If import tax is restored, the 1956 Geneva Agreement provides for 5% reductions effective on June 30 of 1956, 1957 and 1958, provided the price is above 24c; if the price is below 24c the 2c tax would prevail.

Copper ore and concentrates, usable as flux, etc., copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, product of Cuba and Philippines, copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, copper content	free
Regulus, black, or coarse copper, and cement copper, copper content	free
Unrefined black, blister, and converter copper in pigs or converter bars, copper content	free
Refined copper in ingots, plates or bars, copper content	free
Copper rolls, rods or sheets	1¼c lb.
Copper seamless tubes and tubing	3½c lb.
Copper plain wire	12½%
Copper brazed tubes†	4.90c lb.
Old and scrap copper, fit only for remanufacture; and scale and clippings, copper content	free

BRASS

Brass rods, sheets, plates, bars, strips, Muntz or yellow metal sheets, sheathing, bolts, piston rods, shafting and bronze rods, tubes and sheets	2c lb.
Brass tubes and tubing, seamless	2c lb.
Brass tubes, brazed, angles and channels	6c lb.
Brass and bronze wire	12½%

LEAD

NOTE — Import duties on lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes of all kinds, lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead and antimonial lead were suspended February 12, 1952, and reimposed on June 26, 1952. Lead scrap duty was reimposed July 1, 1952.

Lead-bearing ores and mattes, n. s. p. f., lead content	¾c lb.
Bullion or base bullion, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pigs and bars, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Reclaimed, scrap, dross, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Babbitt metal and solder, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pipe, sheets, shot, glaziers' lead, and wire	1 5/16c lb.
Type metal and antimonial lead, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
White lead	1.05c lb.
Litharge	1¼c lb.
Red lead	15/16c lb.
Orange mineral	1c lb.

ZINC

NOTE — Import duties on zinc-bearing ores, and on zinc in blocks, pigs and slabs were suspended February 12, 1952, and reimposed on July 24, 1952. Tax on old zinc and dross and skimmings reimposed July 1, 1953.

Zinc-bearing ores, except pyrites containing not more than 3% zinc, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc contained in zinc-bearing ores, n. e. s., not recoverable, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc, old and worn out, fit only for remanufacture	¾c lb.
Dross and skimmings	¾c lb.
Zinc in blocks, pigs or slabs	7/10c lb.
Zinc in sheets	1c lb.
Zinc sheets, plated with nickel or other base metal, or solutions	1⅛c lb.
Zinc dust	7/10c lb
Zinc die-casting alloys	12½%
Zinc oxide and leaded zinc oxides containing not more than 25% lead, dry	3/5c lb.
ground in or mixed with oil or water	1c lb.

MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND ORES

Aluminum, metal and alloys, crude, except alloys elsewhere provided for†	1.30c lb.
Aluminum scrap	free
Aluminum plates, sheets, bars, rods, circles, squares, etc.†	2.70c lb.
Antimony ore, antimony content	free
Antimony metal and regulus	2c lb
Antimony needle or liquidated	¼c lb
Antimony oxide	1c lb.
Antimony sulphides	½c lb. & 12½%
Arsenic, metallic†	2.70c lb.
Arsenious acid or white arsenic	free
Bauxite, crude*	free
Bauxite; refined**	¼c lb.
Bismuth	1⅞%
Bismuth salts and compounds	35%
Beryllium metal†	22½%
Beryllium ore	free
Cadmium	3¾c lb.
Cadmium flue dust, cadmium content	free
Chrome ore or chromite	free
Chrome or chromium metal†	11%
Cobalt metal	free
Cobalt ore and concentrates, cobalt content	free
Magnesium, metallic†	14.30c lb.
Magnesium powder, sheets, wire†	18c lb. & 9½%
Magnesium alloys†	20c & 10%
Magnesium scrap	free
Manganese ores, containing over 10% manganese, manganese content	¼c lb., except Cuba, free
Molybdenum ore or concentrates, molybdenum content†	31½c lb.
Nickel ore, matte and oxide	free
Nickel and alloys, nickel chief value, n. s. p. f., in pigs, ingots, shot, cubes, grains, cathodes, or similar forms	1¼c lb.
Nickel, bars, rods, plates, sheets, castings, strips, wire or electrodes	12½%
Nickel scrap	free
Nickel tubes, tubing	6¼%
(if cold rolled, drawn or worked — 2½% extra)	
Platinum, grain, nuggets, sponge and scrap, oz. troy	free
Platinum in ingots, bars, sheets, or plates, not less than ⅛ in. thick, oz. troy	free
Platinum, ores, platinum content, oz. troy	free
Quicksilver or mercury	25c lb.
Selenium and salts	free
Tantalum	12½%
Tin ore, cassiterite, and black oxide of tin, tin content	free
Tin in bars, blocks, pigs, grain, granulated, and scrap, and alloys, chief value tin, n. s. p. f.	free
Tungsten ore or concentrates, tungsten content	50c lb.

***Crude bauxite import duty suspended to July 15, 1958. **Under Public Law 25 alumina imported for use in aluminum production is free for entries from July 17, 1956 to July 16, 1958. †Tariff to be reduced 5% on June 30, 1958, under Geneva Agreement which expires on June 30, 1959.**

CUSTOM SMELTER COPPER DROPS ½c TO 25½c POUND, PRODUCERS HOLD AT 27c; LEAD REDUCED ½c TO 13½c

Zinc Steady on Light Demand; Tin Easier; Rise in Aluminum Sales Seen in 4th Quarter; Quicksilver Nears 'Floor' Price; Silver, Platinum Unchanged

October 16, 1957

PRICE stability in the domestic metal markets was shattered at the end of the period in review when lead and custom smelter copper both tumbled 0.50c a pound. Smelters reduced their electro copper quotation to 25.50c a pound delivered on October 15. Primary producers maintained their electro price at 27.00c a pound. Lead dropped to 13.50c a pound New York on October 14.

Prime Western zinc was unchanged at 10.00c a pound East St. Louis, as was 30-pound primary aluminum ingot (99½ per cent plus) at 28.10c. Tin continued to ease, however, and was quoted at 92.00c a pound New York on October 15.

The minor metals, including silver and platinum, held at previously quoted levels of 90.625c an ounce and $81-$87 an ounce, respectively, but quicksilver weakened to $232-$235 per flask.

Leading brass and bronze ingot makers reduced their ingot prices 0.50c to 1.00c a pound on October 16. All ingots were reduced 1.00c, except for three grades (Nos. 400, 403 and 405) which were reduced 0.50c a pound.

Smelter Copper at 25½c

On October 15, after the news got around that the Denver Mint had purchased 500 tons of copper at an average price of 25.22c a pound, and that custom smelter copper had been offered to the mint at below 25.50c, one large smelter reduced its quotation by 0.50c to that level and other smelters soon fell in line.

On September 9 the smelter price had dropped from 26.50c to 25.00c a pound delivered, the lowest price at which smelter copper had sold since 1953. A few days later, however, the smelter quotation moved back up to 26.00c (September 13). Moderate business was done at 26.00c but not enough to absorb the custom intake of copper concentrates and scrap. Weakness in London on October 14 and 15, price drops by Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, the Denver Mint business and the low prices prevailing in the outside market all combined to bring the custom smelter quotation down to 25.50c.

In the outside market dealer copper figured in transactions at prices ranging between 24.75c and 25.00c a pound delivered, the price depending on the distant point of delivery.

Scrap Copper Tight

Although smelters reduced their electro copper quotation they maintained their scrap copper buying prices on the basis of 19.50 to 19.75c a pound for No. 2 heavy copper and wire scrap. Even at this range scrap was not being freely offered to smelters.

The large primary producers maintained their quotation at 27.00c a pound delivered, or 1.50c a pound above the smelter price, 4.37½c a pound above the LME level on October 15, 3.40c above Katanga's level and 2.00c to 2.25c a pound above the price at which dealers have been offering to sell copper in the outside market.

Producers had indicated that their customers were ordering somewhat larger tonnages for shipment in October than they did for September, and were confident that the November sales would run ahead of those for October. The improvement, however, was not great enough to impart any feeling of strength to the market.

There was little doubt that the supply of copper continued in excess of demand, with no sudden increase in consumption apparently on the industrial horizon. Observers were of the opinion that the only sure remedy to bring supply and demand into balance would be to cut mine production at home and abroad. These same factors believed it would take only a 10 per cent reduction in output to bring about the balance.

Sept. Copper Statistics

The September copper statistics made a fairly good showing, were it not for the increase of over 10,000 tons in foreign primary production. That increase came rather as a surprise in view of the drop of nearly 20,000 tons in the July output as compared with June and the fact that August production was only about 1,000 tons greater than in July. U. S. primary copper output was 87,053 tons, compared with 89,680 tons in August.

U. S. refined copper statistics, in tons with August totals in parentheses, follow: production, 117,078 (128,490); deliveries to domestic consumers, 102,925 (107,522); stocks end of month, 176,813 (192,931).

Belgian, French Prices Cut

Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, the large Belgian producer, reduced its prices twice in a short period. On October 10 it was reduced to 24.50c a pound, c.i.f. New York (it had been 25.45c), and on October 15 the price was again cut, to 23.60c c.i.f. New York.

GIRM, the French agency that does the buying of copper in the world market and then resells the metal to French fabricators, reduced its price on October 10 to the equivalent of 25.24c a pound f.a.s. New York; the price had been 25.78c.

RST Reverts to LME Basis

The Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., the large Northern Rhodesian copper producer, on October 7 discontinued its fixed price policy for British consumers and reverted to selling its copper on the basis of the London Metal Exchange quotation. The RST fixed price policy had been in effect since May 9, 1955. Copper circles believed the RST reversion to the LME quotation removed one of the uncertainties overhanging the market. They pointed out that when the RST price differed from that of the LME, it brought up the question as to when and by how much the RST would revise its fixed quotation to bring it more or less in line with the LME.

The RST decision did not come as a surprise, since it had failed to come to some understanding with the Anglo-American group (the other large Rhodesian copper producer), and because of objections by the British Non-Ferrous Metal Federation. The Federation didn't mind much when the RST price was below the LME, but it remained above, sometimes by as much as £10, they complained loudly.

The Anglo-American group has been selling its copper on the LME basis, as have the two American producers of copper in Chile when selling Chilean metal in foreign markets. In the foreign market only Katanga still quoted copper at a firm price.

Home Strike Front

The long strike at Gaspe Copper Mines, Ltd., in Quebec, was ended on October 7; it had started on March 11 of this year. At this writing there was no indication of any settlement of the strike at Copper Range Company's big White Pine Copper Mine, idled since September 23. On October 11, the end of the third week of the White Pine strike, loss in production was estimated at around 3,000 tons.

On the world production front Chile's copper output in the first nine months of this year totaled 319,901 metric tons, compared with 316,987 tons in the like 1956 period.

Lead Reduced to 13½c

The reduction of 0.50c a pound in the lead quotation to 13.50c a pound New York on October 14, the lowest it has been since March 31, 1954, did not come as too much of a surprise. On October 11, the last previous business day, the London Metal Exchange lead quotation dropped sharply on the heels of an announcement by the British Board of Trade that it intended to dispose of some 20,000 tons of lead remaining in the British Government's stockpile. When the London quotation on October 14 did not stage a recovery, and was equivalent to 12.50c a pound c.i.f. New York, duty paid, there was too much of a spread between the London and New York prices. Consequently, the New York price was cut 0.50c. Even so, the LME price was still about 1.00c less.

While some business was done at 13.50c New York, domestic consumers as usual following a price decline did not rush in to make purchases. In spite of improved prospects for a higher import duty on lead, the metal did

not look particularly attractive to consumers.

U. K. Lead Disposal

The British Board of Trade, in making its announcement, said that no lead will be offered for delivery before December and the monthly rate of disposal "is unlikely to exceed 3,000 tons." British metal interests regarded the Board's announcement as most untimely, coming as it did when the metal markets were weak as a result of the bearish developments in Wall Street. Only recently the Board decided to postpone the liquidation of 27,000 tons of copper from the British stockpile, but that decision was reached after the damage to the copper market had been done.

At any rate, if the Board goes through with its lead disposal plans, the British treasury stands to lose a tidy sum. The lead, if sold, will go at around the current British price of 10.50c a pound. A high portion of lead in the U. K. stockpile probably cost as much as 22.00c a pound.

Lead, Zinc Tariff Hearings

The Tariff Commission will start hearings on higher import duties for lead and zinc on November 10. (See Washington Report on Page 5 in this issue.) Some industry factors did not think these hearings would last more than a few days, and they saw the possibility of the Commission sending its recommendations to President Eisenhower by the beginning of December.

Should the entire tariff matter be expedited as quickly as possible, it would be possible to have higher duties for each metal become effective in January.

Zinc Market Unchanged

The zinc market showed little change during the month in review, with the usual daily volume of business consisting principally of carload orders for shipment in October. Some of this business was placed at the spot price of 10.00c a pound for the Prime Western grade at East St. Louis, and the balance at the October average.

Further negotiations aimed at settling the three-month strike at Eagle-Picher Company's zinc smelter at Henryetta, Okla., have been taking place. Talks between management and members of Local 4327 of the United Steelworkers of America, who have been on strike since July 1, were held on October 7 and then recessed until October 14.

Slab Zinc Output

September zinc statistics contained one surprise, the drop in domestic slab zinc output. Output in September totaled 77,455 tons, compared with 84,166 tons in August. September output was the smallest for any period since October, 1954.

Other September zinc statistics, for all grades and in tons, with August totals in parentheses, follow: shipments to domestic consumers, 62,111 (70,318); shipments to Government, 10,344 (9,871); total shipments, 72,985 (81,049); stocks in producers' hands at end of month, 153,766 (149,296); unfilled orders at end of month, 32,379 (30,890).

N. Y. Tin Price Easier

The New York tin price eased during the period covered by this review. On October 15 spot Straits tin was at 92.00c a pound, down 1.75c from the 93.75c a pound for September 16, the last previously quoted price in this space.

The high from September 16 to October 11 was the 93.875c registered on September 18, and the low was the 92.00c for October 11, 14 and 15.

Aluminum Demand

According to at least one factor in the industry the demand for aluminum within the next two or three years will probably be large enough to match the supply. He said this was why the industry was not particularly perturbed over the fact that this year's demand from consumers and the Government may amount to about 2,000,000 tons whereas the supply from all sources will be around 2,350,000 tons. Regarding the immediate outlook, this factor believed 1957 fourth quarter sales will show about a 5 per cent improvement over the third quarter, thereby offsetting the drop of 7 to 8 per cent that was experienced in the third quarter from the preceding three-month period.

Primary aluminum producers maintained their prices, on the basis of 28.10c a pound for the 30-pound 99½ per cent plus primary ingot. There was little change in secondary aluminum ingot prices.

Quicksilver Price Lowered

Quicksilver prices continued to sag,

(Continued on Page 19)

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NATIONAL BUSINESS PRESS **425 West 25th Street, New York 1, N. Y.**

Daily Metal Quotations in September, 1957

The following quotations are taken from the Daily Metal Reporter*
(In Cents Per Pound)

SEPTEMBER	Copper					Tin		Lead		Zinc					Alumi-num	Anti-mony	Silver
	Producers' Price Del. Conn.	Custom Smelters' or Outside Price	Electro f. o. b. Refinery	Lake Del.	Average Electrolytic Export Price F.a.s. N. Y.	Straits New York Spot	Straits New York Prompt	New York	Outside St. Louis	Prime West. f. o. b. E. St. Louis	Prime West. Del. N. Y.	Brass Spec. f. o. b. E. St. Louis	High Grade Delivered	Spec. High Grade Delivered	30-Lb. Ingot 99.5% Plus (f. o. b.)	Domestic Spot 99.5% f.o.b. Laredo	(Cents Per Ounce) New York
3	27.75	26.50	27.10	27.00	25.375	93.00	92.875	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28·10	33.00	90.625
4	27.00	26.50	26.35	27.00	25.00	93.00	92.875	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28·10	33.00	90.625
5	27.00	26.50	26.35	27.00	25.00	93.00	92.75	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28·10	33.00	90.625
6	27.00	26.50	26.35	27.00	25.00	92.875	92.75	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28·10	33.00	90.625
7	27.00	26.50	26.35	27.00	25.00	....	....	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33·00	....
9	27.00	25.00	25.60	27.00	24.00	93.25	92.875	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28·10	33.00	90.625
10	27.00	25.00	25.60	27.00	24.00	93.25	93.00	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	90.625
11	27.00	25.00	25.60	27.00	24.00	93.25	93.00	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	90.625
12	27.00	25.25	25.60	27.00	24.00	93.25	93.25	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	90.625
13	27.00	26.00	26.10	27.00	25.875	93.50	93.50	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	90.625
14	27.00	26.00	26.10	27.00	25.875	....	....	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	90.16
16	27.00	26.00	26.10	27.00	25.625	93.75	93.75	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33·00	....
17	27.00	26.00	26.10	27.00	25.375	93.625	93.625	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	90.625
18	27.00	26.00	26.10	27.00	25.375	93.875	93.875	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	90.625
19	27.00	26.00	26.10	27.00	25.375	93.625	93.625	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	90.625
20	27.00	26.00	26.10	27.00	25.375	93.625	93.625	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	90.625
21	27.00	26.00	26.10	27.00	25.375	....	....	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	90.625
23	27.00	26.00	26.10	27.00	25.125	93.50	93.50	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33·00	....
24	27.00	26.00	26.10	27.00	25.125	93.50	93.50	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	90.625
25	27.00	26.00	26.10	27.00	25.125	93.375	93.375	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	90.625
26	27.00	26.00	26.10	27.00	25.125	93.75	93.625	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	90.625
27	27.00	26.00	26.10	27.00	25.125	93.75	93.625	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	90.625
28	27.00	26.00	26.10	27.00	25.125	....	....	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	90.625
30	27.00	26.00	26.10	27.00	25.125	93.375	93.25	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33·00	....
AV.	**27.031**	**25.948**	**26.10**	**27.00**	**25.063**	**93.406**	**93.313**	**14.00**	**13.80**	**10.00**	**10.50**	**10.25**	**11.35**	**11.75**	**28.10**	**33.00**	**90.602**
HI.	**28.50**	**26.50**	**28.10**	**27.00**	**25.875**	**93.875**	**93.875**	**14.00**	**13.80**	**10.00**	**10.50**	**10.25**	**11.35**	**11.75**	**28.10**	**33.00**	**90.625**
LO.	**27.00**	**25.00**	**24.60**	**27.00**	**24.00**	**92.875**	**92.75**	**14.00**	**13.80**	**10.00**	**10.50**	**10.25**	**11.35**	**11.75**	**28.10**	**33.00**	**90.16**

* When split quotations prevail the daily average price is listed. The highs and lows for the month take into consideration the levels reached at both sides of such ranges.

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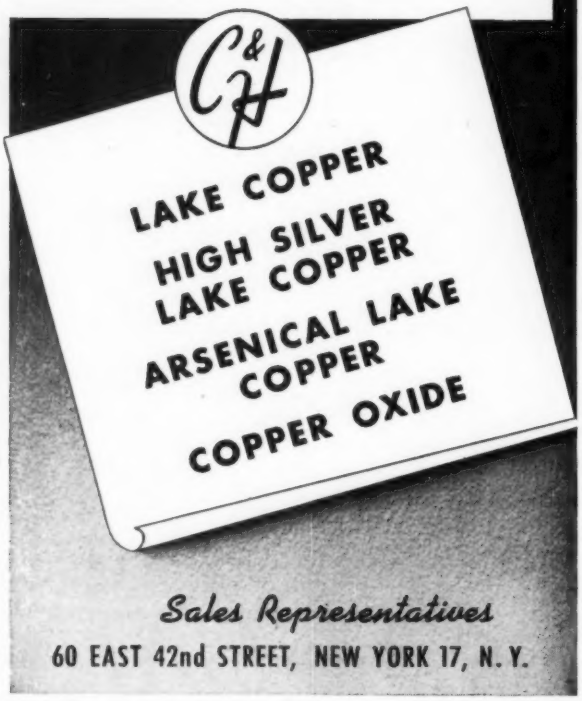

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Domestic Metal Markets

(Continued from Page 16)

with spot metal available at $232 to $235 per flask on October 9, as against the last previously quoted range in this space of $245 to $250. Adequate supplies, particularly of domestic metal, plus lack of demand by industrial consumers, were the main factors in the downward trend.

Some quarters were of the opinion that quicksilver prices, in view of the Government purchasing program at which domestically-produced metal would be purchased at $225 per flask at the mine, were near rock bottom. It was pointed out that the price for quicksilver in the Eastern domestic market would level out at around $230 per flask, since it costs about $5 per flask to ship the metal from the Western Coast.

Silver Steady

The New York silver price was maintained at 90.625c an ounce. This level was established on September 16, following an advance of 0.465c an ounce.

Platinum Unchanged

Platinum was unchanged at $81 to $87 per ounce. Major refiners continued to quote $84 an ounce for the precious metal in wholesale quantities and $87 an ounce in retail lots. Dealers in the outside market, however, had platinum available at $81, so that the market ranged from $81 to $87 an ounce.

Cobalt Consumption Down

Consumption of cobalt in the U. S. in July was 22 per cent less than in June, according to the U. S. Bureau of Mines. Consumption was 590,781 pounds, the smallest since July, 1956. The largest single use in July was for cobalt - chromium - tungsten - molybdenum alloys, which accounted for 39 per cent of the total consumed but utilized 18 per cent less than in June.

Chromium Use Declines

Domestic consumption of chromite in July decreased 14 per cent compared with June, the mine bureau reported. The metallurgical industry used 78,216 short tons of chromite in producing 35,301 tons of chromium alloys and chromium metal.

British Metal Markets

(Continued from Page 13)

brought supply and demand into reasonable balance, but further time may have to elapse before any certainty can be felt on this point. With the possibility of U. S. domestic stockpile purchases ending fairly early in 1958, the surplus problem may have to be faced afresh.

Currently, however, observers here are, perhaps, more worried over the prospect of much increased U. S. import duties. Whilst these were no doubt sought with a view to raising the domestic level of prices, the general opinion here is that in present market conditions the most they are likely to do (particularly if stockpiling ends) is to hold domestic quotations steady, in which case world prices are likely to suffer a further setback.

One has to bear in mind, of course, that the continued shipment of concentrate in several instances, is only made possible by the low level of ocean freights. For the time being, however, there is not much sign of a revival in the freight market. In this country the galvanizing industry has shown signs of becoming less active recently and with the brass mills still operating below peak levels, the consumption picture is not a very brilliant one at the moment.

Lead Brands

Refined At	Producer	Brand Mark
Federal, Ill., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*ALTON
Carteret, N. J., U. S.	United States Metals Refining Co.	**A M CO
Monterrey, Mexico	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*ASARCO MONTERREY
Fort Pirie, Australia	Broken Hill Associated Smelters	*B.H.A.S.
Indianapolis, Ind., U. S.	National Lead Co., American Lead Plant	†aBLUE ARROW AMERICAN LEAD CORP
Braubach a/Rhein, Germany	Blei-und Silberhutte Braubach	*Braubach dopp. raff. Deutschland
Idaho, U. S.	Bunker Hill Smelter	*BUNKER "C" HILL
Orya, Peru	Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.	*CERRO PERU
Collinsville, Ill., U. S.	St. Louis Smelting & Refining Co.	†aCHEMICAL ST. L. S. & R. CO.
Monterrey, N. L., Mexico	Compania Metalurgica Penoles, S.A.	**C.M.F. y A.M.
Alton, Ill., U. S.	St. Joseph Lead Company	*DOE RUN
Oker, Germany	Unterharzer Berg- und Huttenwerke	*HARZ 99.985, HARZ 99.9
Joplin, Mo., U. S.	Eagle-Picher Mining & Smelting Co.	*EAGLE-PICHER
Kamioka, Japan	Mitsui Mining Co.	*E.M.K.
Stolberg, Rhineland, Germany	Stolberger Zinc Aktiengesellschaft fur Bergbau und Hattenbetrieb	*Eschweiler raffine
Federal, Ill., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*FEDERAL
Chicago, Ill., U. S.	Goldsmith Bros. Smelting & Refining Co.	†G B
Hoboken, Belgium	Societe Generale Metallurgique de Hoboken	*H.E.R. Escaut
Alton, Ill., U. S.	St. Joseph Lead Company	*HERCULANEUM
Omaha, Neb., U. S.	International Smelting & Refining Co.	*ILR
Monsanto, Ill., U. S.	Lewin-Mathes Co.	†MONSANTO
Monteponi, Italy	Societa di Monteponi	*Monteponi
San Gavino Monreale, Sardinia, Italy	Montevecchio Societa Italiana del Piombo e dello Zinco	*Montevecchio
Hammond, Ind., U. S.	Metals Refining Company	†M R CO METALS REFINING CO.
Omaha, Neb., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*OMAHA & GRANT
Overpelt, Belgium	Compagnie des Metaux d-Overpelt-Lommel et de Corphalie, S.A.	*Overpelt extra-raffine O.V.-L.L.-Dur.
Megrine, Tunis	Ste. Min. & Metall. de Penarroya	*Penarroya
Penarroya, Sopwith & Cartagena, Spain	Ete Min. & Met. de Penarroya	*Penarroya
Perth Amboy, N. J., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*PERTH AMBOY
Genoa, Italy	Societa di Pertusola	*Pertusola
Alton, Ill., U. S.	St. Joseph Lead Company	*ST. JOE
Collinsville, Ill., U. S.	St. Louis Smelting & Refining Co.	†aST. L. S. & R. CO.
Selby, Calif., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*SELBY
Trail, B. C., Canada	Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd.	*TADANAC
Baelen-Usines, Belgium	Ste des Mines and Founderies de Zinc de la Vieille-Montagne Anglem	*Three Stars Vieille-Montagne Bar
Mexica, Yugoslavia	Central European Mines, Limited	*TRECA
Perth Amboy, N. J., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*TSUMCO
Hoboken, Belgium	The Tsumeb Corporation	*TSUMCO
Midvale, Utah, U. S.	United State Smelting, Refining & Mining Company	*USS CO
E. Chicago, Ind., U. S.	United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company	*U S S CO ELECTRO
Norfolk, Va., U. S.	Virginia Lead Smelting Corp., The	†aVIRGINIA
Staten Island, N. Y., U. S. A.	Nassau Smelting & Refining Co.	Nassau Blue
Newark, N. J., U. S. A.	Hudson Smelting & Refining Co.	Hudson
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.	Bers & Co., Inc.	Schuylkill

*Deliverable against Commodity Exchange, Inc., Lead Contracts without Certificate of Assay.

**Subsidiary of the American Metal Co., Ltd.

†Deliverable against Commodity Exchange, Inc., Lead Contracts with Certificate of Assay of one of the Official Assayers of the Exchange.

aSubsidiary of National Lead Co.

Copper Statistics Reported by Copper Institute

Combined Totals in U. S. A. and Outside U. S. A.

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Crude Production		Refined	Deliveries to	Refined Stock	Stock Increases or Decreases		
	Primary	Secondary	Production	Customers	End of Period	Blister	Refined	Total
1955 Total	2,613,662	133,065	2,728,309	2,744,391	221,331	+18,418	— 8,552	+11,112
1956								
Sept.	221,401	8,126	217,522	219,479	309,351	+12,005	— 6,221	+ 5,784
Oct.	255,442	13,924	263,752	234,080	333,952	+ 5,614	+24,601	+30,215
Nov.	249,360	10,204	254,377	239,181	345,181	+ 5,187	+11,229	+16,416
Dec.	236,512	13,124	250,173	237,003	354,420	— 537	+ 9,239	+ 8,702
Total	2,862,839	152,536	2,987,060	2,830,407	354,420	+28,415	+133,089	+161,402
1957								
Jan.	240,790	15,514	256,729	263,014	344,972	— 245	— 9,448	— 9,693
Feb.	235,679	10,577	242,952	214,796	370,128	+ 3,304	+25,156	+28,460
Mar.	244,407	11,850	264,649	263,271	369,256	— 8,392	— 872	— 9,264
Apr.	234,909	12,369	252,857	253,295	363,463	— 5,579	— 5,793	—11,372
May	249,564	10,456	275,323	256,379	376,761	—15,303	+13,298	— 2,005
June	252,249	9,671	251,802	220,052	402,294	+10,119	+23,533	+33,652
July	224,304	7,403	239,365	204,035	430,301	— 7,658	+30,007	+22,349
Aug.	226,891	9,665	231,669	231,300	424,612	+ 5,187	— 5,811	— 624
Sept.	234,915	7,443	226,737	225,038	418,929	+14,621	— 5,683	+ 8,938

In U. S. A.

1955 Total	1,036,702	124,760	1,467,448	1,446,354	61,554	.....	+14,446	.....
1956								
Sept.	88,659	7,367	112,484	104,486	93,202	.....	— 3,248	.....
Oct.	95,109	12,621	136,379	113,353	106,120	.....	+12,918	.....
Nov.	90,573	8,940	132,970	114,524	116,516	.....	+10,396	.....
Dec.	92,231	12,352	129,839	99,594	120,645	.....	+ 4,129	.....
Total	1,133,134	139,584	1,580,287	1,465,899	120,645	.....	+50,091	.....
1957								
Jan.	94,783	14,683	139,150	119,925	118,564	.....	— 2,081	.....
Feb.	92,508	8,941	134,291	101,565	136,502	.....	+17,938	.....
Mar.	96,363	10,355	143,961	113,571	140,191	.....	+ 3,689	.....
Apr.	98,910	11,160	144,013	116,716	139,842	.....	— 349	.....
May	96,334	9,618	151,045	120,336	155,365	.....	+15,523	.....
June	95,893	8,792	134,270	101,993	165,549	.....	+10,184	.....
July	86,141	6,386	127,434	84,702	191,515	.....	+25,966	.....
Aug.	89,680	9,246	128,480	107,522	192,931	.....	+ 1,416	.....
Sept.	87,053	6,806	117,078	102,925	176,813	.....	—16,118	.....

Outside U. S. A.*

1955 Total	1,576,960	8,305	1,260,861	1,298,037	159,777	.....	—21,752	.....
1956								
Aug.	150,013	460	120,706	114,928	219,122	.....	+ 3,841	.....
Sept.	132,742	759	105,032	114,993	216,149	.....	— 2,972	.....
Oct.	160,333	1,303	127,373	120,727	227,832	.....	+11,683	.....
Nov.	158,787	1,264	121,407	124,657	228,665	.....	+ 833	.....
Dec.	144,281	772	120,334	137,409	233,775	.....	+ 5,110	.....
Total	1,729,705	12,952	1,406,773	1,364,508	233,775	.....	+73,998	.....
1957								
Jan.	146,097	831	117,579	143,089	226,408	.....	— 7,367	.....
Feb.	143,171	1,636	108,661	113,231	233,626	.....	+ 7,218	.....
Mar.	148,044	1,495	120,688	149,700	229,065	.....	— 4,561	.....
Apr.	135,999	1,209	108,844	136,579	223,621	.....	— 5,444	.....
May	153,230	838	124,278	136,043	221,396	.....	— 2,220	.....
June	156,356	879	117,531	118,059	234,745	.....	+13,349	.....
July	138,163	1,017	111,931	119,333	238,786	.....	+ 4,041	.....
Aug.	137,211	719	103,189	123,778	231,681	.....	— 7,227	.....
Sept.	147,862	637	110,659	122,113	242,116	.....	+10,435	.....

* Excluding Russia, Yugoslavia, Norway, Sweden, Japan and Australia.

Electrolytic Copper

Producers' Price, Del. Valley
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	29.88	30.24	43.00	36.00
Feb.	29.88	33.00	44.03	33.318
Mar.	29.93	33.222	46.00	32.00
Apr.	29.98	36.00	46.00	32.00
May	30.00	36.00	46.00	32.00
June	30.00	36.00	46.00	30.955
July	30.00	36.00	41.56	29.25
Aug.	30.00	37.81	40.00	28.639
Sept.	30.00	43.00	40.00	27.031
Oct.	30.00	43.00	39.308	....
Nov.	30.00	43.00	36.00	....
Dec.	30.00	43.00	36.00	....
Ave.	29.27	37.522	41.992	....

Electrolytic Copper

Custom Smelters' Price, Del. Valley
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	29.75	30.48	50.22	34.87
Feb.	29.75	33.00	52.07	32.273
Mar.	29.866	33.667	53.11	30.952
Apr.	29.965	36.00	48.88	31.24
May	30.00	36.00	44.221	30.163
June	30.00	36.00	40.00	29.60
July	30.00	36.00	38.14	28.39
Aug.	30.00	40.14	39.32	27.862
Sept.	30.00	50.00	39.00	25.948
Oct.	30.00	45.99	37.192	....
Nov.	30.00	45.84	35.96	....
Dec.	30.00	49.42	35.45	....
Aver.	29.944	39.38	42.797	....

Lake Copper

Producers' Price Delivered
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	30.00	30.12	43.00	36.00
Feb.	30.00	33.00	43.783	33.182
Mar.	30.00	33.56	46.00	32.00
Apr.	30.00	36.00	46.00	32.00
May	30.00	36.00	46.00	32.00
June	30.00	36.00	46.00	30.90
July	30.00	36.00	41.68	29.25
Aug.	30.00	37.46	40.00	28.611
Sept.	30.00	43.00	40.00	27.00
Oct.	30.00	43.00	39.321	....
Nov.	30.00	43.00	36.00	....
Dec.	30.00	43.00	36.00	....
Aver.	30.00	37.51	41.975	....

Fabricators' Copper Statistics

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Fabricators' Stocks of Refined Cop.	Unfilled Purchases of Refined by Fab. from Producers	Fabricators' Working Stocks	Unfilled Sales by Fabricators to Customers	Actual Copper Consmd. by Fabricators	Excess Fabricators' Stocks Over Orders Bkd.
1951						
Total	280,402	32,147	295,385	303,050	1,392,111	—285,886
1952						
Total	333,455	32,652	292,157	275,312	1,389,451	—201,362
1953						
Total	380,881	25,022	309,664	170,917	1,375,869	— 74,678
1954						
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,232,090	.....
1955						
Apr.	316,575	88,992	304,117	205,308	115,073	—103,858
May	327,343	111,715	309,219	323,279	113,485	—102,440
June	327,696	126,703	309,972	234,578	132,377	— 90,151
July	312,587	165,505	301,048	286,095	75,846	—109,051
Aug.	304,097	150,854	303,089	283,653	97,688	—131,791
Sept.	334,996	133,391	314,111	270,102	113,628	—115,826
Oct.	353,469	135,075	313,048	275,255	115,453	— 99,759
Nov.	373,314	139,855	313,779	283,953	122,332	— 84,563
Dec.	389,974	139,094	314,145	293,264	127,006	— 78,341
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,412,287	.....
1956						
Jan.	376,753	143,815	312,128	305,942	138,711	— 97,502
Feb.	388,823	135,637	319,279	282,314	130,923	— 77,133
Mar.	392,143	140,348	319,056	291,465	135,746	— 78,030
Apr.	413,979	135,071	319,247	266,239	118,839	— 36,436
May	435,083	131,023	318,592	249,352	122,253	— 1,838
June	451,126	114,223	324,970	227,097	113,835	+ 13,282
July	465,015	109,040	334,584	220,810	81,275	+ 18,661
Aug.	457,679	115,295	338,818	221,975	117,937	+ 12,181
Sept.	445,679	114,981	338,488	204,154	115,867	+ 18,018
Oct.	440,706	112,893	336,856	198,517	119,440	+ 18,226
Nov.	435,216	110,792	335,829	178,814	119,441	+ 31,365
Dec.	437,187	117,601	336,217	183,834	99,223	+ 34,737
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,416,278	.....
1957						
Jan.	435,635	107,231	335,944	178,326	119,517	+ 28,596
Feb.	422,266	110,174	334,542	178,913	114,298	+ 18,985
Mar.	429,410	104,551	338,454	164,623	106,170	+ 30,884
Apr.	429,708	98,638	335,921	164,410	117,041	+ 28,015
May	434,852	92,943	336,697	170,476	115,355	+ 20,622
June	426,905	82,919	340,743	153,042	110,527	+ 16,039
July	432,918	85,728	341,684	144,410	77,991	+ 32,552
Aug.	429,748	82,768	344,315	144,375	110,202	+ 23,826

Scrap Copper Receipts by Custom Smelters and Refineries in United States*

(In Short Tons)

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	10,172	17,084	15,763	6,640	4,528	6,486	9,859	11,047	14,322	17,506
Feb.	11,890	20,238	12,500	5,153	3,633	10,337	8,490	15,198	14,497	11,145
Mar.	11,954	20,678	13,538	7,912	5,243	19,991	9,738	12,198	15,921	13,934
Apr.	15,125	15,968	12,304	8,553	6,214	16,583	9,004	13,162	17,233	14,288
May	16,357	14,237	8,749	8,458	8,033	10,857	8,687	15,133	20,805	12,397
June	11,178	8,809	20,523	8,628	4,425	10,945	13,309	14,765	14,758	11,949
July	8,370	7,782	10,040	6,642	5,188	9,063	10,260	9,988	12,632	8,926
Aug.	17,081	8,246	10,452	6,113	5,003	7,137	10,100	12,197	12,510	11,645
Sept.	16,001	10,980	4,903	3,561	4,667	9,042	10,641	15,037	9,518	9,756
Oct.	10,854	6,401	9,459	3,336	4,602	10,065	11,662	12,897	15,570	....
Nov.	7,625	15,347	9,237	3,179	4,724	7,815	10,879	9,865	11,369	....
Dec.	11,826	10,533	7,178	4,538	6,208	11,476	14,876	13,180	14,613	....
Total	147,931	156,303	142,067	71,812	62,470	129,798	127,449	154,714	173,748	

* As compiled by Copper Institute.

Brass and Bronze Ingot Monthly Shipments

(Net Tons)

The following figures showing the combined shipments of ingot brass and bronze are compiled by the Ingot Brass and Bronze industry and represent in excess of 95 per cent of the deliveries of the entire industry.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	27,841	26,998	19,456	18,874	28,415	28,315	24,423	20,661	25,201	27,736	25,681
Feb.	24,686	22,487	15,026	18,487	27,168	24,211	25,429	19,920	25,349	24,949	20,769
Mar.	17,477	24,282	14,550	22,494	31,997	23,890	28,256	23,653	29,713	28,310	21,948
Apr.	24,577	25,177	10,695	22,118	30,472	22,547	25,044	24,746	27,641	25,808	23,507
May	19,526	23,716	11,114	23,643	33,267	21,740	21,660	22,269	23,708	23,437	22,037
June	16,929	24,401	9,696	25,093	33,817	21,274	20,818	22,348	23,141	18,842	18,888
July	16,728	20,456	10,220	21,609	32,016	18,947	19,321	17,074	18,513	17,364	16,695
Aug.	18,589	24,098	14,194	26,689	25,285	21,807	20,156	21,684	27,018	23,812	19,654
Sept.	19,025	23,641	16,208	28,811	22,285	22,770	21,463	22,464	26,349	20,929	....
Oct.	22,806	21,559	18,026	32,240	23,124	25,811	22,280	24,080	25,228	23,045	....
Nov.	21,666	21,731	18,488	31,748	23,544	23,441	21,860	23,061	25,102	21,818	....
Dec.	23,863	20,954	17,960	28,575	20,987	22,983	20,541	21,274	21,448	18,046	....
Total	263,711	279,500	175,643	303,563	332,378	277,736	271,251	263,233	298,406	274,096	...
Aver	21,976	23,292	14,637	25,297	27,615	23,145	22,604	21,936	24,867	22,841	....

Mine Production of Copper in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern	Missouri	Western	Total
1953				
Ttl.	38,900	2,374	885,174	926,448
1954				
Ttl.	40,302	1,925	793,241	835,472
1955				
Ttl.	68,622	2,140	921,838	992,600
1956				
Mar.	7,347	198	90,599	98,104
Apr.	6,821	195	88,592	95,608
May	6,960	191	92,531	99,682
June	6,720	173	88,049	94,942
July	6,132	185	74,283	80,600
Aug.	6,638	219	85,224	92,067
Sept.	6,195	163	78,934	85,292
Oct.	6,405	183	87,102	93,690
Nov.	6,498	150	81,984	88,632
Dec.	6,603	150	80,452	87,205
Ttl.	79,681	2,130	1,018,496	1,100,307
1957				
Jan.	6,607	172	86,431	93,210
Feb.	6,082	163	84,011	90,256
Mar.	6,714	196	88,257	95,167
Apr.	6,579	237	86,627	94,443
May	7,198	200	85,876	93,274
June	7,793	129	82,398	90,320
July	6,101	154	78,900	85,155

Average Custom Smelters' Scrap Buying Prices

(Cents per pound for carload lots del. consumers' works)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	Light Copper Scrap	Refinery Brass*
1955				
Av.	37.035	35.535	33.59	32.70
1956				
July	32.69	31.19	28.69	28.98
Aug.	34.269	32.769	30.269	30.75
Sept.	33.56	32.06	29.81	29.92
Oct.	30.964	29.464	27.214	27.44
Nov.	30.51	29.01	26.76	27.50
Dec.	30.423	28.923	26.673	27.42
Av.	36.25	34.75	32.33	32.47
1957				
Jan.	29.30	27.80	25.55	26.30
Feb.	26.47	24.97	22.72	23.75
Mar.	26.58	25.08	22.83	24.52
Apr.	26.895	25.395	23.145	24.695
May	25.985	24.485	22.235	23.735
June	25.353	23.853	21.603	23.35
July	24.21	22.71	20.46	22.03
Aug.	23.26	21.76	19.51	21.29
Sept.	21.198	19.698	18.948	18.964

*Of dry content for material having a dry copper content in excess of 60%.

Brass Ingot Makers' Scrap Copper Buying Prices

(Average Prices)

(Cents per pound del. refinery for 60,000 lbs. of each grade)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	No. 1 Composition	Heavy Yellow Brass
1955				
Av.	36.63	35.02	29.905	22.35
1956				
July	32.69	31.19	26.89	18.43
Aug.	34.269	32.769	29.833	20.463
Sept.	33.26	32.25	30.07	20.92
Oct.	30.687	29.187	28.058	19.538
Nov.	30.39	28.89	26.69	18.91
Dec.	30.195	28.695	27.50	18.96
Av.	36.17	34.67	30.483	21.34
1957				
Jan.	29.27	27.77	26.59	18.55
Feb.	26.47	24.97	23.50	16.65
Mar.	26.58	25.08	22.83	17.40
Apr.	26.895	25.395	23.50	17.50
May	25.985	24.485	23.144	17.144
June	25.353	23.853	22.83	16.65
July	24.21	22.71	22.01	15.71
Aug.	23.26	21.76	21.56	15.63
Sept.	21.198	19.698	18.635	13.563

United States Lead Statistics of Primary Refineries

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock At Beginning	Production Primary & Secondary	Total Supply	Stock At End	Domestic Shipments
1953	43,560	533,883	577,443	81,152	488,437
1954	81,152	551,618	632,770	92,719	475,551
1955					
November	29,913	52,623	82,536	28,855	51,370
December	28,855	50,448	79,303	31,089	48,171
Total	.....	547,153	639,872	.....	531,339
1956					
January	31,089	51,306	82,395	32,469	49,746
February	32,469	49,475	81,944	41,450	39,411
March	41,450	54,174	95,624	52,089	39,344
April	53,089	52,976	105,065	53,958	44,986
May	53,958	47,961	101,919	50,460	40,703
June	50,460	47,367	97,827	45,951	41,458
July	45,951	48,479	94,430	49,134	36,483
August	49,134	48,404	97,538	39,304	48,404
September	39,304	53,530	92,834	40,542	47,519
October	40,542	54,815	95,357	42,314	45,254
November	42,314	50,744	93,058	37,192	47,349
December	37,192	54,063	91,254	41,181	44,191
Total	....	613,293	644,382	....	529,484
1957					
January	41,181	50,854	92,035	42,905	40,549
February	42,905	48,102	90,917	48,699	37,517
March	48,699	52,357	101,056	46,184	38,225
April	46,184	56,170	102,354	57,444	37,583
May	57,444	51,718	109,162	58,085	35,334
June	58,085	48,203	106,288	64,861	37,257
July	64,861	47,100	111,961	68,009	38,582
August	68,009	48,191	116,200	60,633	49,406

In instances where the figures are not in balance it is due to shipments to other than domestic consumers.

Industrial Classification of Domestic Lead Shipments

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Cable	Amm.	Foil	Batt'y	Brass Making	Sundries	Jobbers	Unclassified
1952	74,616	30,809	1,374	77,238	5,160	50,943	5,671	246,283
1953	76,283	34,415	2,136	80,339	5,716	55,936	6,390	227,222
1954	75,412	30,246	2,811	66,088	5,192	57,369	9,170	229,264
1955								
Feb.	5,869	3,200	348	6,758	289	4,796	1,013	24,373
Mar.	6,538	2,340	614	6,897	240	3,807	1,167	20,778
Apr.	5,909	2,625	201	6,533	463	5,178	1,234	22,735
May	6,145	2,950	251	8,127	321	4,435	1,145	22,756
June	6,623	950	50	6,833	290	5,175	1,293	23,816
July	2,313	150	307	4,365	100	3,763	946	14,603
Aug.	5,772	2,800	210	4,794	290	3,741	1,230	22,632
Sept.	6,552	2,295	415	7,794	354	4,711	1,149	22,980
Oct.	6,772	3,026	85	9,819	564	4,899	1,287	25,610
Nov.	6,606	2,433	70	13,875	387	3,795	874	23,330
Dec.	6,275	3,260	35	7,508	449	4,289	839	25,516
Total	72,418	27,599	2,622	88,461	3,960	52,994	13,034	270,251
1956								
Jan.	7,777	3,075	200	6,555	290	8,538	917	22,394
Feb.	5,974	2,435	384	5,983	275	3,592	871	19,897
Mar.	6,786	1,300	101	4,903	321	3,915	1,331	20,687
Apr.	6,744	2,950	310	4,839	260	3,522	1,376	24,985
May	6,490	2,825	...	5,027	131	3,513	964	21,753
June	8,502	2,150	...	4,167	186	3,645	1,021	21,787
July	3,497	904	...	5,007	80	2,859	1,453	22,683
Aug.	7,712	1,497	85	6,334	713	4,443	1,262	26,358
Sept.	6,354	1,850	135	6,303	230	5,038	1,339	26,270
Oct.	7,988	1,715	135	7,108	286	4,955	1,493	21,574
Nov.	6,096	2,351	....	8,556	226	5,573	792	23,755
Dec.	6,440	1,449	85	5,832	160	7,258	394	22,573
Total	80,360	24,501	1,435	70,614	3,158	56,851	13,213	274,716
1957								
Jan.	5,297	2,800	200	6,886	671	4,002	1,191	19,502
Feb.	5,103	1,450	350	6,549	508	4,820	625	18,112
Mar.	5,956	752	...	6,479	686	4,614	1,064	18,674
April	6,731	2,250	....	6,242	909	2,958	1,040	17,453
May	6,976	2,200	120	4,705	270	3,871	634	16,558
June	3,726	2,250	75	3,762	666	5,071	1,087	20,620
July	5,249	1,650	105	5,332	566	5,310	1,110	19,260
Aug.	5,406	2,250	220	6,165	650	6,246	1,403	27,066

Lead Prices at New York

(Common Grade)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	13.26	15.00	16.16	16.00
Feb.	12.82	15.00	16.00	16.00
Mar.	12.94	15.00	16.00	16.00
Apr.	13.91	15.00	16.00	16.00
May	14.00	15.00	16.00	15.385
June	14.11	15.00	16.00	14.32
July	14.00	15.00	16.00	14.00
Aug.	14.06	15.00	16.00	14.00
Sept.	14.60	15.12	16.00	14.00
Oct.	14.975	15.50	16.00	....
Nov.	15.00	15.50	16.00	....
Dec.	15.00	15.56	16.00	....
Av.	14.06	15.14	16.013	....

Lead Sheet Prices

(To Jobbers, Full Sheets)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	18.26	20.00	21.66	21.50
Feb.	17.82	20.00	21.50	21.50
Mar.	17.94	20.00	21.50	21.50
Apr.	18.91	20.00	21.50	21.50
May	19.00	20.00	21.50	20.885
June	19.11	20.00	21.50	19.82
July	19.00	20.00	21.50	19.50
Aug.	19.06	20.00	21.50	19.50
Sept.	19.60	20.12	21.50	19.50
Oct.	19.975	20.50	21.50	....
Nov.	20.00	20.50	21.50	....
Dec.	20.00	20.56	21.50	....

Battery Shipments

The following table shows replacement battery shipments in the United States as compiled by the Business Information Division of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the Association of American Battery Manufacturers:

(In thousands of units)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	1,836	1,518	2,058	2,638
Feb.	1,461	1,691	1,340	1,960
Mar.	1,226	1,356	1,348	1,254
Apr.	1,180	1,315	1,368	1,178
May	1,429	1,614	1,761	1,604
June	1,883	1,842	1,807	1,878
July	2,350	2,078	2,178	2,469
Aug.	2,548	2,852	2,571	2,843
Sept.	2,800	3,120	2,711	....
Oct.	2,739	3,120	3,015	....
Nov.	2,475	2,697	2,592	....
Dec.	1,844	2,625	2,265	....
Total	23,771	25,828	25,014	....

Lead Stocks at Primary U. S. Smelters and Refiners

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	In ore and matte and in process at smelters	— In base bullion (lead content) — At smelters & refineries	In transit to refineries	In process at refineries	Refined pig lead	Anti-monial lead	Total Stocks
1955							
Aug. 1	65,476	10,065	1,303	26,792	30,077	9,779	143,492
Sept. 1	75,057	17,183	3,744	29,660	26,859	7,252	159,755
Oct. 1	70,628	19,083	4,217	28,424	23,292	7,461	153,105
Nov. 1	71,257	20,682	4,276	28,596	21,828	8,085	154,724
Dec. 1	64,109	20,232	4,377	27,486	19,592	9,263	145,059
1956							
Jan. 1	71,812	16,532	3,764	27,625	21,196	9,893	150,822
Feb. 1	70,690	19,082	1,764	25,632	24,080	8,389	149,637
Mar. 1	71,023	16,406	2,583	27,519	32,355	9,095	158,981
Apr. 1	72,358	15,655	2,152	28,065	41,800	10,289	170,319
May 1	74,837	15,500	2,718	24,181	43,268	10,690	171,194
June 1	78,987	15,477	2,475	26,682	39,558	10,902	174,081
July 1	81,796	15,837	4,423	28,505	36,499	9,452	176,512
Aug. 1	76,985	16,856	3,516	29 603	38,210	10,924	176,094
Sept. 1	81,634	18,529	2,874	29,991	29,230	10,074	172,332
Oct. 1	77,787	15,991	4,413	28,083	29,361	11,181	166,816
Nov. 1	78,253	12,022	3,083	25,783	30,932	11,382	161,485
Dec. 1	82,197	9,095	4,132	25,627	25,360	11,832	158,243
1957							
Jan. 1	77,918	12,222	2,846	25,092	29,435	11,746	159,249
Feb. 1	80,451	10,636	4,061	25,827	32,418	10,487	163,880
Mar. 1	81,274	11,880	4,394	25,728	38,479	10,220	171,975
Apr. 1	82,461	14,598	3,593	25,401	36,390	9,794	172,237
May 1	81,061	17,035	2,705	20,890	48,053	9,391	179,135
June 1	81,364	11,585	3,071	21,002	48,286	9,799	175,107
July 1	82,730	12,036	3,560	22,380	55,358	9,503	185,567
Aug. 1	97,111	11,479	2,532	22,917	59,348	8,661	202,048
Sept. 1	84,205	13,029	2,667	22,439	51,080	9,553	182,973

Receipts of Lead in Ore and Scrap

By U. S. Smelters (a)

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Receipts of lead in ore			Receipts of lead in scrap etc. (b)	Total receipts in ore, & scrap
	United States	Foreign	Total		
1952 Total	405,990	98,276	504,266	41,845	546,111
1953 Total	351,183	155,788	506,971	42,994	549,965
1954 Total	336,291	158,081	494,372	49,864	544,236
1955					
August	30,249	11,859	42,108	3,942	46,050
September	29,377	14,881	44,258	3,623	47,881
October	30,073	20,845	50,918	5,655	56,573
November	27,736	13,022	40,758	3,802	44,560
December	29,363	24,136	53,499	3,150	56,649
Total	341,595	172,966	514,561	42,996	557,557
1956					
January	27,184	15,704	42,888	6,346	49,234
February	28,569	16,528	45,097	4,577	49,674
March	31,568	17,904	49,472	3,989	53,461
April	31,786	15,224	47,010	4,252	51,262
May	32,715	18,476	51,191	4,711	55,902
June	31,546	16,251	47,797	4,541	52,338
July	29,964	13,476	43,440	3,207	46,647
August	31,112	20,726	51,838	5,885	57,723
September	28,731	16,276	45,007	3,351	48,358
October	33,614	12,350	45,964	5,439	51,403
November	30,553	14,308	44,861	5,141	50,002
December	31,154	15,095	46,252	4,536	50,788
Total	368,499	192,318	560,817	55,925	616,792
1957					
January	30,632	19,961	50,593	4,471	55,064
February	31,410	15,059	46,469	4,564	51,033
March	33,445	18,813	52,258	3,058	55,316
April	31,343	13,042	44,385	2,848	47,233
May	32,138	12,324	44,462	3,431	47,893
June	29,896	19,592	49,488	2,272	51,760
July	29,585	17,936	47,521	2,893	50,414
August	29,225	18,774	47,999	3,190	51,189

(a) Receipts of lead in ore are computed on the basis of recoverable lead. Owing to the estimational factor in this, which is probably on the low side, and also to the possibility that some lead receipts may escape attention, these monthly totals probably underrun the actual production of pig lead. (b) inclusive only of scrap smelted in connection with ore, plus some scrap received by primary refiners.

N. Y. Lead Price Changes

(Effective Date)

1949		Feb. 2	13.50
Nov. 16	12.50	Mar. 4	13.00
Nov. 21	12.00	Mar. 10	13.50
1950		Apr. 7	13.00
Mar. 9	11.00	Apr. 16	12.50
Mar. 14	10.50	Apr. 21	12.00
Apr. 20	10.75	Apr. 29	12.50
Apr. 26	11.00	May 18	12.75
May 4	11.25	May 19	13.00
May 10	11.50	May 26	13.15
May 11	12.00	June 11	13.50
June 23	11.50	July 20	13.75
1951		July 23	14.00
June 28	11.00	Sept. 16	13.50
July 12	11.50	1954	
July 13	12.00	Jan. 18	13.00
Aug. 15	13.00	Feb. 18	12.50
Aug. 21	14.00	Mar. 9	12.75
Sept. 1	15.00	Mar. 10	13.00
Sept. 8	16.00	Mar. 26	13.25
Oct. 2	**19.00	Mar. 29	13.50
Oct. 31	17.00	Apr. 1	13.75
1952		Apr. 12	14.00
Apr. 29	18.00	June 2	14.25
May 2	17.00	June 15	14.00
May 12	15.00	Aug. 25	14.25
June 23	15.50	Sept. 7	14.50
June 24	16.00	Sept. 15	14.75
Oct. 7	15.00	Oct. 4	14.875
Oct. 14	14.00	Oct. 5	15.00
Oct. 22	13.50	1955	
Nov. 3	14.00	Oct. 23	15.00-15.50
Nov. 10	14.20		
Nov. 11	14.50	Oct. 26	15.50
Nov. 20	14.25	Dec. 29	16.00
Nov. 24	14.00	1956	
Dec. 22	14.25	Jan. 4	16.50
Dec. 29	14.50	Jan. 13	16.00
Dec. 31	14.75	1957	
1953		May 9	15.50
Jan. 7	14.50	May 16	15.00
Jan. 12	14.00	June 11	14.00
		Oct. 14	13.50

**OPS Ceiling.

Antimonial Lead Stocks at Primary Refineries

(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

End of:	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	14,691	14,902	8,389	10,487
Feb.	14,798	12,204	9,095	10,220
Mar.	11,985	12,385	10,289	9,794
Apr.	11,977	11,740	10,690	9,391
May	11,882	11,055	10,902	8,799
June	9,798	10,233	9,452	9,503
July	12,210	9,779	10,924	8,661
Aug.	12,279	7,252	10,074	....
Sept.	14,168	7,461	11,181	....
Oct.	14,846	8,085	11,382	....
Nov.	14,573	9,263	11,832	....
Dec.	14,789	9,893	11,746	....

Antimonial Lead Production by Primary Refineries

(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

End of:	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	3,768	4,529	5,045	5,113
Feb.	4,257	4,777	5,888	5,468
Mar.	4,475	6,202	5,526	5,091
Apr.	4,470	5,343	5,818	6,183
May	4,373	4,737	5,405	6,978
June	3,796	4,792	4,456	4,566
July	5,991	1,153	3,853	5,372
Aug.	6,455	2,946	5,343	....
Sept.	5,869	6,650	6,709	....
Oct.	5,532	8,016	5,378	....
Nov.	5,364	7,985	6,993	....
Dec.	5,255	6,907	5,766	....
Total	59,875	64,037	66,180	....

U. S. Lead Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

Metal Products:	Jan.-July	1957 June	July
Ammunition	25,705	3,697	3,343
Bearing metals	14,124	1,927	1,824
Brass and bronze	13,776	1,865	1,562
Cable covering	70,892	9,935	7,071
Calking lead	36,720	6,718	4,776
Casting metals	7,449	999	987
Collapsible tubes	5,182	843	519
Foil	2,615	246	319
Pipes, traps, bends	13,538	1,806	2,013
Sheet lead	15,125	2,339	2,110
Solder	41,440	5,978	5,868
Storage battery grids, posts, etc.	103,153	11,904	13,056
Storage battery oxides	101,572	12,138	13,189
Terne metal	711	116	64
Type metal	14,692	2,062	1,978
Total	466,694	62,573	58,679
Pigments:			
White lead	9,180	1,622	1,330
Red lead, litharge	45,398	6,945	5,140
Figment colors	7,712	1,115	805
Other*	3,424	348	613
Total	65,714	10,030	7,888
Chemicals:			
Tetraethyl lead	99,235	14,530	14,581
Misc. chemicals	2,054	183	156
Total	101,289	14,713	14,737
Miscellaneous uses:			
Annealing	2,714	405	276
Galvanizing	726	53	87
Lead plating	221	53	33
Weights & ballast	3,273	556	493
Total	6,934	1,067	889
Other uses unclassified	9,453	1,411	1,015
Total reported	†650,084	†89,794	†83,208
Estimated unreported consumption	7,000	1,000	1,000
Grand total	†657,100	†90,800	†84,200
Daily average‡	3,100	3,026	2,716

* Includes lead content of leaded zinc oxide production.
† Includes lead content of scrap used directly in fabricated products.
‡ Based on number of days in month without adjustment for Sundays or holidays.

U. K. Lead Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	29,062	31,012	29,657
Feb.	28,926	30,125	29,219
Mar.	33,225	30,099	29,441
Apr.	28,656	28,186	27,246
May	31,092	29,752	31,574
June	32,627	31,501	28,607
July	26,994	26,963	27,604
Aug.	26,954	25,077	....
Sept.	34,291	30,274	....
Oct.	34,121	32,057	....
Nov.	34,820	32,036	....
Dec.	29,689	25,963	....
Total	370,794	353,045	....

American Antimony

Monthly Average Prices
In bulk, f.o.b. Laredo
(Cents per lb. in ton lots)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	28.50	28.50	33.00	33.00
Feb.	28.50	28.50	33.00	33.00
Mar.	28.50	28.50	33.00	33.00
Apr.	28.50	28.50	33.00	33.00
May	28.50	28.50	33.00	33.00
June	28.50	28.50	33.00	33.00
July	28.50	28.50	33.00	33.00
Aug.	28.50	30.66	33.00	33.00
Sept.	28.50	33.00	33.00	33.00
Oct.	28.50	33.00	33.00	....
Nov.	28.50	33.00	33.00	....
Dec.	28.50	33.00	33.00	....
Aver.	28.50	30.18	33.00	....

Consumers' Lead Stocks, Receipts and Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

	Stocks June 30, 1957	Net Receipts in July	Consumed in July	Stocks July 31, 1957
Soft lead	57,063	51,274	53,355	54,982
Antimonial lead	32,385	16,705	21,351	27,739
Lead in alloys	8,177	3,329	3,850	7,656
Lead in copper-base scrap	2,027	1,399	1,202	2,224
Total	99,652	72,707	*79,758	92,601

* Excludes 2,856 tons of lead which went directly from scrap to fabricated products and 594 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

Consumption of Lead by Class of Product

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

JULY

	Soft lead	Antimonial lead	Lead in alloys	Lead in Copper-base scrap	Total
Metal Products	30,021	20,788	3,831	1,202	55,842
Pigments	7,275	19	....	....	7,294
Chemicals	14,736	1	....	....	14,737
Miscellaneous	486	403	....	....	889
Unclassified	837	140	19	....	996
Total	53,355	21,351	3,850	1,202	*79,758

* Excludes 2,856 tons of lead which went directly from scrap to fabricated products and 594 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

Lead Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A. B. M. S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

IMPORTS

	1957 May	June	July
U. S.* (s.t.)	22,282	28,002	25,224
Canada (s.t.)	1	...	...
Denmark	467	1,607	1,119
France	4,165	5,615	1,263
Germany, W.†	3,033	4,222	...
Italy‡‡	1,307	1,638	...
Netherlands	4,186	2,864	2,379
Norway	1,336	356	...
Sweden	1,772	815	900
Switzerland	1,044	1,070	1,369
U. K. (l.t.)	6,385	13,274	16,608
India‡ (l.t.)	420	...	...
EXPORTS			
U. S.* (s.t.)	98	110	584
Canada (s.t.)	9,676	7,210	...
Denmark	206	349	670
France	26	501	393
Germany, W.†	3,288	2,704	...
Netherlands	796	508	481
Sweden	1,176	1,570	...
Switzerland	20	...	...
Northern Rhodesia‡ (l.t.)	1,328	826	...
Australia‡ (l.t.)	20,062	...	...

* Refined.
† Includes scrap.
‡‡ Includes lead alloys.
‡ British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

French Lead Imports

(A. B. M. S.)

(In metric tons)

	1957 May	June	July
Ore (gross weight)	13,428	6,580	7,982
Italy	438	...	...
Morocco	12,990	6,580	6,982
Fr. Eq. Africa	...	...	1,000
Pig lead	4,165	5,615	1,263
Belgium	51	388	...
Germany (W.)	325	275	...
Spain	...	100	...
Algeria	2	2	21
Morocco	1,867	1,715	112
Tunisia	1,919	3,134	1,130
Other countries	1	1	...
Antimonial lead	503	17	4

U. K. Lead Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1957 June	July	Aug.
(Gross Weight)			
Lead and lead alloys	13,274	16,608	13,006
Australia	5,766	12,260	7,719
Canada	5,930	3,250	3,851
Belgium	300	200	...
Yugoslavia	...	200	49
United States	250	251	400
Peru	150	100	550
Other countries	878	347	437

Domestic Zinc Statistics

American Zinc Institute

Commencing with January, 1948, all regularly operating U. S. primary and secondary smelters are included in this report. Production from foreign ores also is included.

(Tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock Beginning	Production	Shipments — Domestic	Shipments — Export & Drawback	Shipments — Gov't Acc't	Shipments — Total	Stock at End	Unfilled Orders at End	Daily Avg. Prod.
1950 Tl.	94,221	910,354	849,246	18,189	128,256	995,691	8,884	74,795	2,494
1950 Mo. Avg.		75,863	70,770	1,516	10,688	82,974			
1951 Tl.	8,884	931,833	836,800	32,067	39,949	918,816	21,901	50,509	2,553
1951 Mo. Avg.		77,653	69,733	3,506	3,329	76,568			
1952 Tl.	21,901	961,430	803,343	56,202	36,626	896,171	87,160	45,264	2,627
1952 Mo. Avg.		80,119	66,945	4,683	3,052	74,681			
1953 Tl.	180,843	971,191	818,850	16,326	42,332	877,508	180,843	35,466	2,661
1953 Mo. Avg.		80,933	68,238	1,361	3,528	73,126			
1954 Tl.	124,277	868,242	787,922	27,929	108,957	924,808	124,077	45,862	
Monthly Avg.		72,853	65,660	2,327	9,080	77,067	.....	.....	2,379
1955									
July	48,603	84,400	76,812	362	4,039	81,713	51,290	64,056	2,733
Aug.	51,290	84,874	87,042	385	2,153	90,080	46,084	73,632	2,738
Sept.	46,084	83,448	83,664	1,274	2,427	87,365	42,167	52,278	2,781
Oct.	42,167	89,449	85,770	36	1,942	87,748	43,868	61,746	2,886
Nov.	43,868	86,616	91,585	280	1,561	93,426	38,058	64,560	2,921
Dec.	38,058	92,578	87,010	684	1,963	89,657	40,979	72,908	2,986
Total	40,979	1 031,018	1,007,619	19,496	87,200	1,114,316	40,979	72,908	....
Monthly Avg.		85,918	83,968	1,625	7,267	92,860			2.825
1956									
Jan.	40,979	90,313	87,723	1,084	1,155	89,962	41,330	60,717	2,913
Feb.	41,330	86,329	84,727	317	2,782	87,826	39,833	45,255	2,977
Mar.	39,833	91,690	84,204	460	6,821	91,485	40,038	53,070	2,958
Apr.	40,038	88,664	74,789	1,437	4,570	80,795	47,907	46,106	2,955
May	47,907	81,288	69,085	287	10,196	69,568	59,577	34,003	2,629
June	59,577	78,821	63,048	539	15,085	68,672	69,226	45,921	2,611
July	69,226	83,080	84,219	811	14,501	49,531	102,775	53,559	2,680
Aug.	102,775	89,549	70,707	1,235	16,075	88,017	104,307	55,769	2,889
Sept.	104,307	90,235	78,142	934	18,301	92,377	102,165	64,450	3,008
Oct.	102,165	93,493	84,991	465	21,392	106,848	88,810	53,425	3,016
Nov.	88,810	91,808	82,478	787	27,168	110,433	70,185	45,866	3,060
Dec.	70,185	98,234	80,772	671	18,354	99,797	68,622	34,913	3,169
Total		1,062,954	869,270	9,027	157,014	1,035,311			
Monthly Avg.		88,850	72,439	752	13,085	86,275			2,904
1957									
Jan.	68,622	93,452	67,273	450	15,377	83,100	78,974	42,922	3,014
Feb.	78,974	88,078	67,441	1,527	10,905	80,163	86,889	56,421	3,146
Mar.	87,040	96,924	67,097	1,558	25,608	94,607	89,357	56,818	3,127
Apr.	89,357	96,506	55,000	1,411	23,921	80,332	105,531	42,102	3,217
May	105,531	96,855	60,729	2,106	26,858	89,683	112,693	31,539	3,124
June	112,693	90,719	54,275	1,358	14,324	68,957	133,455	28,822	3,024
July	133,455	85,744	58,239	4,497	10,310	73,046	146,153	28,296	2,767
Aug.	149,179	84,166	70,318	860	9,871	81,049	149,296	30,890	2,715
Sept.	149,296	77,455	62,111	530	10,344	72,985	153,766	32,379	2,582

U. S. Consumption of Slab Zinc

Bureau of Mines

By Industries (Short Tons)

	Galvanizers	Die Casters	Brass products	Rolled zinc	Zinc oxide & other	Total
1949 Total	348,544	197,387	84,257	55,100	17,643	702,931
1950 Total	434,094	281,385	136,451	67,779	27,656	947,365
1951 Total	386,373	266,442	141,456	64,000	28,738	887,009
1952 Total	375,563	236,022	155,311	51,508	30,885	849,289
1953 Total	403,162	305,346	177,301	53,784	38,037	977,636
1954						
Total	398,599	286,817	107,293	45,979	33,342	876,130
1955						
July	33,433	23,910	7,017	2,832	2,897	70,589
August	38,317	30,168	10,244	5,431	3,027	87,687
September	39,181	31,804	12,672	4,185	3,507	91,849
October	40,030	35,136	13,961	4,714	3,596	97,940
November	38,116	38,616	13,455	3,952	3,636	98,275
December	37,249	36,982	15,003	3,900	3,621	96,755
Total	439,694	404,790	144,816	50,363	39,302	1,081,468
1956						
January	38,148	36,554	13,097	4,442	3,665	95,906
February	37,702	31,274	12,678	3,883	3,325	88,862
March	38,662	31,332	12,889	4,433	3,566	90,882
April	37,092	29,226	12,635	4,010	3,359	86,322
May	38,064	26,003	12,218	3,431	1,260	80,976
June	37,005	21,790	8,351	3,454	1,315	71,915
July	12,960	21,425	5,193	3,187	2,883	45,648
August	33,840	26,814	8,420	4,222	2,959	76,255
September	37,313	26,998	8,370	3,397	3,280	79,358
October	40,875	34,985	10,164	4,158	3,695	93,877
November	36,767	32,812	9,581	3,625	3,539	87,224
December	32,790	33,238	8,799	3,140	3,405	82,272
Total	421,218	352,451	122,395	45,382	36,251	988,097
1957						
January	34,337	37,517	10,800	3,502	3,434	90,490
February	31,686	32,520	9,156	3,284	3,206	80,752
March	30,747	30,946	8,860	3,553	3,378	78,384
April	30,631	29,166	9,491	4,001	3,300	77,489
May	30,537	28,423	9,563	3,389	3,097	75,909
June	29,907	27,688	8,710	3,613	2,646	73,464
July	26,067	26,116	6,361	2,698	2,981	65,123

Prime Western Zinc Prices

(Cents per pound)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	9.76	11.50	13.46	13.50
Feb.	9.375	11.50	13.50	13.50
Mar.	9.66	11.50	13.50	13.50
Apr.	10.25	11.93	13.50	13.50
May	10.29	12.00	13.50	11.933
June	10.96	12.25	13.50	10.84
July	11.00	12.50	13.50	10.00
Aug.	11.00	12.50	13.50	10.00
Sept.	11.44	12.96	13.50	10.00
Oct.	11.50	13.02	13.50	....
Nov.	11.50	13.00	13.50	....
Dec.	11.50	13.00	13.50	....
Av.	10.69	12.305	13.497	....

High Grade Zinc Prices

(Delivered)

N. Y. Monthly Averages

(Cents per pound)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	11.11	12.85	14.81	14.85
Feb.	10.725	12.85	14.85	14.85
Mar.	11.01	12.85	14.85	14.85
Apr.	11.60	13.28	14.85	14.85
May	11.64	13.35	14.85	13.283
June	12.31	13.60	14.85	12.19
July	12.35	13.85	14.85	11.35
Aug.	12.35	13.85	14.85	11.35
Sept.	12.79	14.31	14.85	11.35
Oct.	12.85	14.37	14.85	....
Nov.	12.85	14.35	14.85	....
Dec.	12.85	14.35	14.85	....
Av.	12.04	13.655	14.847	....

U. K. Zinc Consumption

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds)

	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	29,192	29,779	28,485
Feb.	28,814	29,568	26,276
Mar.	33,451	28,650	27,049
Apr.	27,741	25,348	24,247
May	29,237	27,922	29,589
June	31,467	26,650	25,202
July	23,695	23,826	25,934
Aug.	23,261	18,867	.....
Sept.	30,080	25,470	.....
Oct.	29,460	27,784	.....
Nov.	31,516	27,713	.....
Dec.	28,683	24,134	.....
Total	346,597	315,711	.....

Mine Production of Zinc in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1952				
Total	185,939	94,410	385,652	666,001
1953				
Total	183,612	57,300	293,818	534,730
1954				
Total	166,487	63,100	234,942	464,539
1955				
Total	163,230	73,630	277,811	514,671
1956				
Apr.	14,172	5,098	25,618	44,888
May	14,834	5,557	26,840	47,232
June	13,730	5,228	26,135	45,093
July	13,028	5,364	24,571	42,963
Aug.	14,559	5,425	25,453	45,437
Sept.	13,567	4,628	23,785	41,980
Oct.	17,439	4,815	26,607	48,861
Nov.	15,604	4,566	25,279	45,449
Dec.	15,513	4,160	24,411	44,084
Total	175,310	61,080	301,253	537,643
1957				
Jan.	18,586	4,916	25,864	49,186
Feb.	15,989	4,658	25,200	45,847
Mar.	17,834	5,156	27,430	50,420
Apr.	18,245	4,912	27,598	50,755
May	17,066	1,744	27,250	46,060
June	16,981	2,855	24,685	44,521
July	15,391	2,679	23,779	41,849
Aug.	17,078	1,800	22,035	40,913

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Lead in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1952				
Ttl.	11,252	150,302	228,607	390,161
1953				
Ttl.	9,970	136,650	188,776	335,412
1954				
Ttl.	8,608	138,940	169,804	317,352
1955				
Dec.	771	13,628	13,403	27,802
Ttl.	10,379	145,640	177,409	333,409
1956				
Mar.	1,202	13,232	16,516	30,950
Apr.	1,028	11,948	16,729	29,705
May	1,091	12,497	16,387	29,975
June	897	11,492	17,092	29,481
July	749	11,459	15,761	27,969
Aug.	879	12,760	16,991	30,630
Sept.	868	10,632	15,915	27,415
Oct.	879	12,698	17,843	31,520
Nov.	862	10,779	16,862	28,503
Dec.	804	10,670	15,635	27,109
Ttl.	11,395	141,900	195,034	348,329
1957				
Jan.	1,002	12,513	16,714	30,229
Feb.	942	11,730	16,464	29,136
Mar.	968	11,875	18,022	30,865
Apr.	1,053	12,695	17,167	30,915
May	988	11,107	17,760	29,855
June	648	10,569	15,500	26,717
July	532	11,430	15,032	26,994
Aug.	674	11,250	15,030	26,954

Mine Production of Gold in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In fine ounces)

	Eastern States	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1953				
Ttl.	1,529	1,689,668	273,479	1,964,676
1954				
Ttl.	1,731	1,577,216	252,794	1,831,741
1955				
Ttl.	2,026	1,634,625	247,535	1,884,186
1956				
Feb.	154	130,368	10	130,532
Mar.	198	134,421	55	134,674
Apr.	156	136,227	522	136,911
May	175	141,240	5,085	146,494
June	199	139,541	13,112	152,852
July	45	126,628	32,515	159,188
Aug.	178	136,812	45,529	182,519
Sept.	194	137,561	40,564	178,319
Oct.	194	130,665	35,901	166,760
Nov.	206	133,456	25,506	159,162
Dec.	178	129,139	5,506	134,817
Ttl.	1,998	1,607,930	204,300	1,814,228
1957				
Jan.	183	131,954	1,134	133,271
Feb.	153	124,555	1,495	126,203
Mar.	182	137,404	1,076	138,662
Apr.	168	130,116	97	130,381
May	165	137,291	860	138,316

* Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

Mine Production of Recoverable Silver in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In Fine Ounces)

	Eastern States	Missouri	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1953 Total	158,707	223,500	36,354,685	39,111	36,776,003
1954 Total	142,180	283,600	36,121,368	35,140	36,582,288
1955 Total	159,038	438,000	36,103,723	33,804	36,734,565
1956					
April	43,270	32,050	3,196,813	61	3,272,194
May	46,770	33,300	3,063,179	770	3,144,019
June	46,753	30,610	3,097,297	1,595	3,176,255
July	51,664	31,160	2,697,372	4,171	2,874,367
August	45,914	35,180	3,239,671	6,333	3,327,098
September	46,305	28,700	2,925,332	5,666	3,006,003
October	42,808	34,510	3,288,177	4,942	3,370,437
November	46,379	29,000	3,009,312	2,400	3,087,091
December	45,528	25,000	2,759,108	750	2,830,386
Total	553,982	377,200	36,169,267	26,700	37,127,149
1957					
January	47,538	19,400	3,156,768	175	3,223,881
February	46,433	18,660	3,045,754	345	3,111,212
March	44,845	18,700	3,361,932	141	3,425,618
April	43,576	20,300	3,211,264	653	3,275,793
May	46,738	19,600	3,247,200	5,839	3,319,377

*Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

U. S. Silver Production*

(A.B.M.S.)

(In thousands of ounces; commercial bars, 0.999 fine, and other refined forms)

	Dom.†	For.	Total
1952 Total	40,245	36,653	76,898
1953 Total	34,697	37,764	72,461
1954 Total	38,059	39,422	77,481
1955 Total	33,101	32,780	65,881
1956			
February	3,615	4,033	7,648
March	3,790	3,550	7,340
April	2,898	3,191	6,089
May	2,905	3,709	6,614
June	2,501	2,248	4,749
July	3,828	2,838	6,666
August	3,035	3,818	6,853
September	2,828	3,002	5,830
October	3,454	3,125	6,579
November	2,886	2,685	5,571
December	3,168	3,802	6,970
Total	38,157	40,160	78,317
1957			
January	2,997	2,877	5,874
February	2,925	2,876	5,801
March	3,360	3,166	6,526
April	3,735	2,807	6,542
May	2,486	1,388	3,874
June	3,386	2,880	6,266
July	2,859	3,452	6,311
Aug.	2,500	2,558	5,058

* The separation between silver of foreign and domestic origin on the basis of refined bars and other refined forms is only approximate.

† Includes purchases of crude silver by the U. S. Mint.

Production of Primary Aluminum in the U. S

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	50,023	67,954	76,934	89,895	116,247	128,203	140,394	147,029
Feb.	54,493	62,740	72,374	92,649	110,483	116,236	132,763	119,059
Mar.	58,747	70,022	77,069	104,460	122,339	130,272	145,895	135,706
Apr.	58,024	67,701	76,880	102,071	120,434	126,394	144,726	139,152
May	51,929	67,720	80,803	105,464	125,138	131,128	150,800	145,174
June	60,400	67,454	77,476	104,152	120,758	127,634	145,726	138,007
July	63,518	72,698	78,368	109,285	126,161	132,669	151,624	142,157
Aug.	63,006	73,816	85,175	110,545	125,296	133,551	92,406	143,448
Sept.	54,449	69,429	76,882	109,333	120,332	130,606	132,316	
Oct.	62,915	72,647	77,312	108,219	125,089	134,655	149,125	
Nov.	62,276	72,246	74,639	105,636	121,252	133,689	145,081	
Dec.	65,897	72,454	83,419	110,291	127,056	140,748	148,391	
Total	718,622	826,881	937,330	1,252,013	1,460,565	1,565,721	1,679,427	

Average Silver Prices

(Cents per fine ounce)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	85.25	85.25	90.357	91.375
Feb.	85.25	85.25	90.90	91.375
Mar.	85.25	85.25	91.138	91.375
Apr.	85.25	87.08	90.875	91.375
May	85.25	88.928	90.75	91.307
June	85.25	89.71	90.46	90.456
July	85.25	90.49	90.14	90.31
Aug.	85.25	90.75	90.614	90.909
Sept.	85.25	90.795	90.75	90.602
Oct.	85.25	91.794	90.722	
Nov.	85.25	91.46	91.375	
Dec.	85.25	90.45	91.375	
Ave.	85.25	89.116	90.79	

Note — The averages are based on the price of refined bullion imported on or after August 31, 1943.

U. S. Copper Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957		
	May	June	July
Ore, matte & regulus (cont.)	8,185	11,640	9,963
Canada	1,805	1,276	1,845
Mexico	405	858	472
Cuba	2,172	1,154	183
Bolivia	705	559	102
Chile	518	998	1,483
Peru	453	1,383	1,038
Cyprus	1,123	...	2,195
Philippines	2	3,227	1,089
U. of S. Africa	...	2,129	1,556
Australia	...	56	...
Other countries	2	...	...
Blister copper (content)	19,892	19,083	27,729
Mexico	2,211	2,504	3,471
Chile	12,088	14,865	20,077
Peru	...	...	2,202
Northern Rhodesia	1,623	28	980
U. of S. Africa	500	...	999
Australia	3,470	1,686	...
Refined cathodes and shapes	19,687	9,064	14,386
Canada	7,945	6,200	6,985
Mexico	...	...	251
Chile	1,288	500	2,648
Peru	4,864	1,260	1,772
Germany, W.	...	...	1
Belgian Congo	949	...	364
Northern Rhodesia	4,461	1,104	2,365
Total Imports:			
Crude & refined	47,764	39,787	52,078
Old and scrap (content)	233	492	948
Composition metal (content)	12	...	1,016
Brass Scrap & old (cu. cont.)	380	332	567

U. S. Copper Scrap Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957		
	May	June	July
Copper scrap, unalloyed* (new and old)	7,362	7,019	4,210
Canada	272	314	127
Belgium	11	56	...
France	884	846	279
Germany (W.)	2,067	1,119	683
Netherlands	55	16	83
Sweden	117	...	...
Switzerland	56	...	...
U. Kingdom	227	221	...
India	30	103	...
Japan	3,559	3,862	2,920
Hong Kong	..	71	100
Other countries	84	411	18
Copper-base scrap, alloyed† (new & old)	8,865	8,273	5,875
Canada	2	3	10
Mexico	...	3	...
Belgium	121	37	...
France	920	1,836	433
Germany (W.)	2,869	2,067	1,575
Italy	737	370	191
Netherlands	27	27	...
Portugal	...	24	70
Spain	...	6	29
Switzerland	109	29	35
U. Kingdom	25	59	...
India	409	543	88
Japan	3,613	3,190	3,273
Hong Kong	33	72	160
Other countries	...	7	11

* Ash, brass mill, clippings, dross, flue dust, residues, scale, skimmings, wire scrap.
† Copper-base alloys, including brass and bronze — Ashes, clippings for remanufacture, cupro nickel scrap, cupro-nickel trimmings, nickel-silver scrap, phosphor bronze, phosphor copper, skimmings, turnings, round.

U. S. Copper Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957		
	May	June	July
Ore, conc., matte & other unref. (content)	1,722	1,258	1,127
Refined ingots, bars, etc.*	28,479	31,954	24,420
Canada	146	666	205
Argentina	1,265	247	728
Brazil	365	247	435
Uruguay	...	6	...
Austria	56	112	...
Belgium	...	16	336
Denmark	...	...	6
France	5,808	7,347	7,736
Germany (W.)	4,750	3,938	3,993
Italy	3,208	2,008	1,222
Netherlands	616	614	224
Spain	...	2,192	...
Sweden	112	...	112
Switzerland	737	536	878
U. Kingdom	7,729	9,388	6,995
Yugoslavia	27	55	331
Formosa	21	...	...
India	1,287	2,423	472
Japan	2,118	2,030	702
U. of S. Africa	...	50	...
Other countries	234	79	45
Total Exports:			
Crude & refined	30,201	33,212	25,547
Pipes and tubes	126	93	67
Plates and sheets	24	13	18
Rods	9	142	159
Brush-copper, castings, rolls segments (finished forms) n.e.s.	22	22	8
Wire, bare	1,387	1,677	570
Building wire and cable†	379	253	152
Weatherproof wire†	68	56	5
Insulated copper wire, n.e.s.	1,442	1,886	2,563

* Includes exports of refined copper resulting from scrap that was reprocessed on toll for account of the shipper.
† Gross weight; n.e.s.—not elsewhere specified.

U. S. Lead Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957		
	May	June	July
Ore, matte, etc. (content)	12,099	20,061	18,015
Canada	1,513	1,981	1,808
Mexico	139	520	285
Guatemala	878	949	843
Honduras	504	187	510
Bolivia	964	406	1,439
Peru	5,179	5,094	6,161
U. of S. Africa	...	6,194	4,999
Australia	2,721	4,564	1,690
Philippines	126	128	139
Other countries	75	38	141
Base bullion (content)	...	...	59
Peru	...	...	59
Pigs and bars	22,282	28,002	25,224
Canada	1,403	1,738	3,086
Mexico	4,252	7,053	5,422
Peru	1,812	762	3,953
Denmark	...	...	76
Spain	909	358	...
United Kingdom	...	551	...
Yugoslavia	6,108	8,645	3,031
Australia	7,798	8,895	9,436
Other countries	...	...	220
Total imports:			
Ore, base bullion, refined	34,381	48,063	43,298
Lead scrap, dross, etc. (cont.)	210	1,443	423
Antimonial lead & typemetal	557	246	157
Lead content thereof	531	219	139

U. S. Zinc Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957		
	May	June	July
Slabs, blocks, etc.	877	821	3,769
Mexico	110	...	...
Chile	...	4	28
Germany (W.)	56	...	...
Netherlands	112	112	...
U. Kingdom	336	336	3,359
Korea	250	18	36
India	...	336	336
Other countries	13	15	10
Total Exports:			
Ore, conc., slabs, blocks	877	821	1,048
Scrap: Ashes, dross and skim.	555	639	158
Rolled in sheets, plates & strips†	259	166	299
Alloys ex brass and bronze	4	36	18
Die castings	107	64	64
Battery shells and parts, unassem.	14	35	18
Chromite zinc sheets, mold, castings, pattern plates, forms n.e.s.	16	45	12

† Includes photoengraving sheets and plates.

U. S. Zinc Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957		
	May	June	July
Zinc ore (cont.)	47,619	41,633	36,709
Canada	13,672	13,487	9,170
Mexico	16,326	12,057	16,196
Cuba	38	48	43
Guatemala	523	1,245	1,438
Honduras	161	141	577
Bolivia	524	698	42
Peru	10,114	10,017	8,122
U. of S. Africa	5,635	866	611
Australia	247	3,059	66
Philippines	9	6	13
Other countries	370	9	431
Zinc blocks, pigs, etc.	20,375	23,406	21,899
Canada	7,051	5,753	8,978
Mexico	1,764	2,708	1,044
Peru	1,830	1,350	3,213
Belgium	2,488	4,176	2,580
Germany (W.)	220	1,221	561
Italy	635	1,465	1,158
Netherlands	280	560	...
Yugoslavia	220	889	165
Belg. Congo	3,759	2,986	4,046
Australia	1,680	1,120	...
Japan	448	618	154
Other countries	...	560	...
Total Imports:			
Zinc ore, blocks, pigs	67,994	65,039	58,608
Dross and skim.	71	68	23
Old & worn out	37	7	10

Comparative Metal Prices

	Av. 1939	OPA Av. 1946	1957 Oct. 18
Copper Domestic (Electro., Del. Valley)	11.20	14.375	25.50-27.00
Lead (N. Y.)	5.05	8.25	13.50
F. W. Zinc (E. St. Louis, f.o.b.)	5.05	5.05	10.00
New York, del.	...	...	10.50
Tin, Spot Straits, N. Y.	...	...	91.75
Aluminum Ingot 99%+	20.00	15.00	28.10
Antimony (R.M.M. brand, f.o.b. Laredo)	12.36	14.50	33.00

World Production of Copper

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States (a)	Canada (b)	Mexico (crude) (c)	Chile (d)	Peru (d)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (e)	Norway (f)	United Kingdom (g-h)	Yugoslavia (c)	India (f-h)	Japan (e)	Turkey (f)	Australia (e)	Northern Rhodesia (e)	Union of South Africa (d)
1951															
Total	964,589	269,971	60,511	396,937	25,495	234,647	.....	.....	.....	....	100,254	....	16,984	349,667	36,104
1952															
Total	961,886	258,868	60,874	422,498	22,640	206,747	11,206	163,968	36,176	7,009	104,060	2,546	21,119	336,883	37,459
1953															
Total	957,318	253,652	63,380	371,742	25,803	233,330	13,306	168,604	34,381	5,709	100,381	25,641	37,080	382,884	38,241
1954															
Total	863,721	302,984	59,030	372,814	29,283	258,259	14,205	152,858	33,394	8,274	117,371	27,727	42,241	386,577	43,153
1955															
Total	1,036,702	326,599	61,583	447,288	35,478	286,805	14,876	138,271	31,151	8,432	124,903	26,313	41,935	350,302	47,176
1956															
June	98,496	29,097	5,614	36,812	2,412	23,920	1,413	9,715	3,018	687	12,490	2,628	4,461	33,640	4,461
July	84,787	31,141	5,109	40,880	2,602	24,383	1,186	12,223	3,197	740	12,570	1,044	4,589	33,279	3,090
Aug.	91,282	28,719	5,357	44,202	2,523	24,006	1,251	6,733	3,323	782	12,443	1,584	4,841	33,720	4,715
Sept.	88,659	31,196	5,609	41,475	....	24,022	1,510	11,281	3,028	785	12,015	2,298	4,207	26,917	4,307
Oct.	95,109	29,977	6,488	47,346	....	24,405	1,733	11,127	3,020	757	12,477	2,754	4,497	42,381	4,868
Nov.	90,573	29,837	5,871	46,407	....	22,156	1,344	11,426	2,733	702	10,648	2,717	5,252	38,800	4,170
Dec.	92,231	30,422	5,521	44,911	838	21,989	1,293	9,174	2,687	786	11,993	2,064	4,707	38,892	4,299
1957															
Jan.	94,873	26,053	5,592	44,697	2,276	21,990	1,399	11,528	2,697	440	12,493	1,565	4,047	36,360	3,744
Feb.	92,508	29,033	4,630	41,890	3,131	20,736	956	11,178	2,586	768	12,599	1,455	4,088	35,251	3,392
Mar.	96,363	30,521	5,688	42,596	3,255	24,554	931	11,651	3,123	850	12,116	3,011	4,688	43,471	3,671
Apr.	98,910	27,917	5,139	31,761	2,559	23,515	1,635	7,853	3,049	810	8,860	3,057	5,029	37,605	....
May	96,334	26,408	5,421	38,769	4,122	23,795	1,608	12,998	3,194	810	13,479	....	5,036	44,471	....
June	95,893	26,295	5,107	40,262	4,987	21,816	1,455	7,991	....	787	13,930	....	3,021	37,874	....
July	86,141	....	5,961	40,351	5,839	23,255	....	11,492	....	747	....	....	....	31,450	....
Aug.	89,312	....	5,144	....	4,005	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29,212	....

(a) Reported by Copper Institute. Crude, "recoverable contents of mine production or smelter production or shipments, and custom intake". Does not include intake of scrap nor of imported ore except that received from Cuba and Philippines. (b) Blister copper plus recoverable copper in concentrates, matte, etc., exported. (c) Crude copper, i. e., copper content of blister or converter copper as originally produced in the several countries, although some of it may be refined at home; e. g., in Rhodesia. (d) Blister and/or refined. (e) Refined. There are quantities of scrap included in the electrolytic production in addition to that reported, tonnage of which is not obtainable. (f) Smelter production. (g) Refinery production from imported blister only. (h) British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. *Refined.

World Production of Refined Lead

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Canada	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Italy	Spain	Yugoslavia	Japan	Australia (a)	French Morocco	Tunisia	Rhodesia	Total
1951																
Total	486,874	162,712	219,352	48,324	77,872	53,831	170,766	39,683	45,460	.....	18,516	217,301	20,287	25,476	15,646	1,602,691
1952																
Total	532,778	183,389	248,551	53,536	85,139	59,607	152,751	38,504	46,960	74,053	20,382	217,293	21,224	28,264	14,112	1,783,643
1953																
Total	538,883	166,356	225,075	46,520	84,162	60,887	164,077	40,736	53,799	78,038	25,513	241,419	29,970	30,397	12,891	1,813,773
1954																
Total	551,618	166,379	231,595	63,735	79,260	71,083	162,773	41,150	62,475	73,555	37,612	260,424	29,417	30,015	16,800	1,877,841
1955																
Total	547,153	148,811	221,138	67,303	91,241	73,251	162,508	46,806	67,509	83,347	40,912	254,558	28,870	28,620	17,976	1,893,125
1956																
June	47,367	11,591	18,091	6,779	9,481	6,704	14,302	3,100	4,767	7,286	3,972	19,664	....	2,064	1,456	167,830
July	48,479	12,374	18,515	6,415	9,965	6,377	12,165	3,887	5,195	7,827	4,202	27,935	2,876	1,841	1,456	170,426
Aug.	48,404	12,196	18,890	6,192	9,872	1,896	11,586	2,440	4,724	7,546	4,126	19,757	4,151	1,933	1,460	155,665
Sept.	53,530	12,706	18,567	6,378	9,213	6,071	13,671	2,833	5,962	6,182	4,614	23,654	3,630	2,970	1,344	172,788
Oct.	54,815	13,923	20,169	2,237	9,243	7,212	16,873	4,600	6,002	8,237	4,271	26,243	2,490	2,389	1,400	181,423
Nov.	50,744	12,914	17,934	....	9,312	7,883	17,679	3,319	5,343	7,632	4,494	23,220	....	2,180	1,232	165,282
Dec.	54,062	12,531	17,088	5,787	9,540	1,797	17,094	3,667	5,113	7,747	4,885	22,263	1,948	2,724	1,344	169,392
1957																
Jan.	50,854	10,117	19,212	5,676	9,971	8,084	16,540	3,196	5,389	6,195	4,928	21,498	4,052	1,261	1,344	169,640
Feb.	48,012	11,192	18,574	5,736	9,969	7,970	14,516	3,519	3,980	6,213	4,863	17,060	3,759	2,544	1,323	159,984
Mar.	52,357	12,727	17,873	6,431	9,906	8,103	16,420	3,574	6,031	8,643	4,464	18,515	2,215	2,817	1,120	172,730
Apr.	56,170	12,436	20,235	5,915	9,359	7,624	17,559	3,408	6,235	7,515	3,416	18,127	2,047	1,733	1,400	174,593
May	51,718	13,172	13,942	5,355	9,766	8,890	17,424	3,275	....	6,610	5,477	25,268	2,211	2,490	1,400	.....
June	48,203	....	8,524	6,083	....	7,809	13,802	3,537	....	....	4,835	....	2,392	1,997	1,456	.....
July	47,100	....	15,831	6,768	....	7,396	16,315	4,000	....	....	....	....	3,113	2,270	1,456	.....
Aug.	48,191	..	26,341	7,258	..	....	....	2,869	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,456	.....

(a) Production credited to Australia includes lead refined in England from Australian base bullion.

World Production of Slab Zinc

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States (a)	Can. (b)	Mexico	Peru (b-c)	Belgium	France (a)	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Netherlands	Norway (b)	Spain	Yugoslavia	Japan (a)	Australia (b)	Rhodesia (b)	Total (d)
1951																	
Total	931,883	218,548	57,990	1,003	220,479	82,184	155,024	78,101	52,058	24,924	44,971	23,444	....	62,109	88,103	25,301	2,065,216
1952																	
Total	961,430	223,140	61,456	5,491	205,909	88,255	162,272	76,981	60,438	28,555	43,061	23,329	15,943	77,203	97,931	25,687	2,141,080
1953																	
Total	971,191	247,707	59,589	9,819	213,215	89,218	163,430	81,436	65,730	27,721	42,566	24,152	16,037	86,833	101,008	28,370	2,228,017
1954																	
Total	868,242	213,810	60,477	16,982	234,896	122,248	184,806	90,987	74,356	28,686	48,768	25,109	15,040	112,292	117,066	29,736	2,243,501
1955																	
Total	1,031,018	257,008	61,879	18,943	233,623	123,623	197,024	90,917	77,761	31,203	49,724	26,244	15,175	122,965	113,221	31,248	2,534,457
1956																	
June	78,321	20,780	5,142	1,439	21,030	11,003	16,898	8,257	6,270	2,530	4,427	2,175	1,282	12,466	8,606	2,632	208,635
July	83,080	21,691	5,198	1,285	21,015	10,679	17,964	6,617	6,433	2,637	4,688	2,047	1,325	13,089	11,141	2,800	216,209
Aug.	89,549	21,354	5,154	1,427	20,996	10,846	17,633	6,925	6,995	2,543	4,826	1,915	1,420	12,385	10,032	2,464	221,801
Sept.	90,235	20,691	5,018	....	21,207	10,210	17,187	9,130	6,817	2,452	4,487	1,918	1,287	12,674	9,866	2,744	220,868
Oct.	93,493	21,412	5,257	....	21,153	8,871	17,428	6,773	7,334	2,718	4,743	2,110	1,244	13,497	10,171	2,800	224,159
Nov.	91,808	20,470	5,060	....	21,044	9,257	16,851	6,443	7,037	2,727	4,538	2,087	1,414	12,717	9,810	2,716	219,916
Dec.	92,234	22,012	5,291	880	21,816	10,088	17,835	8,135	7,249	2,745	4,654	2,151	1,425	11,819	10,257	2,856	233,020
1957																	
Jan.	93,452	20,340	5,357	1,560	22,466	11,464	17,700	6,360	6,944	2,922	4,424	1,896	2,734	11,361	10,166	2,856	228,017
Feb	88,078	19,808	4,788	2,346	22,354	10,571	15,903	6,256	6,186	2,552	3,851	1,694	2,447	10,632	9,130	2,520	213,521
Mar.	96,924	21,942	5,334	2,352	22,486	12,249	17,627	8,537	6,719	2,820	4,478	2,124	2,526	9,754	10,114	2,352	234,556
Apr.	96,506	20,504	5,129	2,380	22,263	12,112	16,903	6,802	7,174	2,647	4,252	2,009	2,561	9,546	10,037	2,744	.....
May	96,855	20,565	5,219	2,650	23,119	17,700	17,108	7,345	7,089	2,881	4,468	....	2,748	14,213	10,336	2,800	.....
June	90,719	19,929	5,011	2,701	....	12,498	16,521	6,829	7,110	....	4,473	....	....	13,760	....	2,800	.....
July	85,779	20,062	5,263	3,078	....	12,511	16,615	7,236	7,178	....	4,690	....	....	....	....	2,856	.....
Aug.	84,166	20,305	5,144	3,733	....	....	....	7,272	7,029	....	4,378	....	....	....	....	2,856	.....

(a) Partially electrolytic. (b) Entirely electrolytic. (c) Beginning 1954 both electrolytic and electrothermic. (d) The above totals omits production in Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and in Argentina.

U. K. Virgin Copper Stocks

(In long tons)

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

At start of:	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	61,480	76,197	59,614
Feb.	62,771	79,377	59,203
Mar.	70,185	71,634	62,120
Apr.	67,566	73,776	61,779
May	60,767	76,481	71,101
June	58,546	71,713	61,991
July	64,256	76,188	64,121
Aug.	99,628	68,197	81,146
Sept.	107,261	72,069	....
Oct.	93,681	62,327	....
Nov.	75,533	58,893	....
Dec.	77,749	55,838	....

U. K. Refined Lead Stocks

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In long tons)

At start of:	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	31,173	40,987	39,420
Feb.	32,274	34,326	41,433
Mar.	39,461	29,693	36,900
Apr.	37,587	33,974	34,877
May	45,226	29,479	44,933
June	38,760	30,537	40,804
July	30,816	37,088	42,148
Aug.	32,270	35,432	48,275
Sept.	48,036	35,793	....
Oct.	42,912	39,391	....
Nov.	42,061	32,662	....
Dec.	38,410	32,025	....

U. K. Stocks of Zinc

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	Virgin Zinc		Zinc. Conc.	
At start of:	1956	1957	1956	1957
Jan.	49,962	44,816	54,447	53,274
Feb.	45,239	40,501	49,537	63,366
Mar.	44,288	38,927	48,667	59,957
Apr.	49,194	41,260	40,502	55,698
May	49,129	37,540	36,524	52,871
June	47,266	36,000	40,136	49,646
July	47,644	37,384	40,763	55,900
Aug.	49,169	35,561	47,972	52,588
Sept.	51,946	....	57,125	....
Oct.	50,978	....	55,354	....
Nov.	47,364	....	54,376	....
Dec.	46,364	....	55,223	....

U. K. Copper Exports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1957		
	June	July	Aug.
(Gross Weight)			
Copper unwrought — ingots, blocks, slabs, bars, etc.	2,972	1,627	811
Plates, sheets, rods, etc.	1,636	2,602	2,334
Wire (including uninsulated electric wire)	6,725	3,110	3,784
Tubes	1,013	1,408	1,056
Other copper, worked (incl. pipe fittings)	119	86	93
Total	12,465	8,833	8,078

Copper Consumption in United Kingdom

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	Unalloyed	Alloyed*	Total	Virgin	Scrap
1953 Total	243,717	192,337	447,260	322,311	124,949
1954 Total	328,149	251,989	580,138	448,413	131,725
1955 Total	377,576	281,953	659,529	496,467	163,062
1956					
April	27,489	21,029	48,518	36,418	12,100
May	29,845	22,295	52,140	41,747	10,393
June	33,774	21,810	55,584	43,622	11,962
July	31,752	19,316	51,086	39,149	11,919
August	24,426	14,434	38,860	30,065	8,795
September	35,203	19,584	54,787	45,807	8,980
October	36,824	21,275	58,099	47,814	10,285
November	38,244	21,142	59,386	47,144	12,242
December	29,927	17,437	47,364	38,505	8,859
Total	388,167	251,312	639,479	500,794	138,685
1957					
January	40,014	21,574	61,588	51,118	10,470
February	36,191	19,849	56,040	43,326	12,714
March	33,537	19,895	53,432	42,787	10,645
April	33,744	18,124	51,868	40,940	10,928
May	36,721	21,395	58,116	44,740	13,376
June	32,922	18,332	51,254	39,756	11,498
July	32,049	19,388	51,437	38,441	12,996

*Includes copper sulphate effective October, 1954.

U. K. Zinc Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1957		
	June	July	Aug.
(Gross Weight)			
Zinc ore and conc.	25,763	4,974	27,261
Zinc conc.	14,238	2,633	...
Australia	13,503	...	...
Burma	735	718	...
Italy	...	1,180	...
Spain	...	735	...
Zinc and zinc alloys	13,820	10,778	16,621
N. Rhodesia	125	250	75
Australia	250	600	500
Canada	7,483	6,051	8,074
Belgium	1,745	808	1,206
Germany (W.)	1	1	1
Netherlands	1,066	...	100
Norway	...	...	100
United States	300	300	3,225
Other countries	2,850	2,768	3,340
Of which:			
Zinc or spelter, unwrought in ingots, blocks, bars, slabs and cakes	13,820	10,778	16,623

Zinc Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A. B. M. S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

IMPORTS

	1957		
	May	June	July
U. S. (s.t.)	20,375	23,406	21,899
Canada (s.t.)	12	...	...
Denmark	700	240	333
France	1,177	509	967
Germany, W.*	6,134	4,462	...
Italy	476	974	...
Netherlands	1,234	705	669
Sweden	2,139	944	928
Switzerland*	1,328	1,213	1,058
U. K. (l.t.)	14,287	13,820	10,778
India‡ (l.t.)	2,653	6,148	...
EXPORTS			
U. S. (s.t.)	877	821	3,769
Canada (s.t.)	16,679	16,157	...
Denmark	...	50	9
France	...	5	52
Germany, W.*	1,722	3,671	...
Italy	1,511	777	...
Netherlands	2,590	1,362	926
Norway	2,790	3,228	...
Switzerland*	751	347	437
U. K.† (l.t.)	629	374	476
Northern Rhodesia‡ (l.t.)	2,539	2,213	2,422
Australia‡ (l.t.)	4,260	...	...

* Includes scrap.
† Includes manufactures.
‡ British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

United Kingdom Tin Statistics

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	Tin Content of Tin in Ore			Tin Metal				
	Imports	Production*	Stock at end of period*	Imports	Production*	Consumption	Exports & Re-exports	Stock at end of period
1955 Total	27,084	1,034	2,181	1,227	27,241	22,390	8,924	2,999
1956								
June	1,647	74	1,240	69	2,660	1,803	457	3,424
July	3,100	111	2,240	178	2,082	1,854	405	3,460
August	2,691	48	2,713	20	1,931	1,577	533	3,784
September	934	83	1,277	247	2,575	1,903	1,153	3,274
October	3,396	101	2,561	75	2,272	2,223	953	2,737
November	2,034	88	2,308	445	2,293	1,997	511	3,436
December	2,305	91	2,393	131	2,118	1,649	686	3,175
1956 Total	26,571	1,044	2,393	2,226	26,434	22,232	8,371	3,175
1957								
January	3,584	105	3,359	25	2,519	2,134	863	2,878
February	2,468	80	2,812	25	2,688	1,936	800	3,169
March	4,342	85	4,689	66	2,835	1,878	863	3,450
April	2,192	87	3,952	379	2,074	1,752	576	3,281
May	3,019	89	3,637	111	3,564	2,240	896	4,043
June	2,689	90	3,223	158	2,735	1,799	693	4,692
July	2,743	....	..	69	2,576	1,862	560	5,339

*As reported by International Tin Study Group. Production of Tin Metal includes production from imported scrap and residues refined on toll. Stocks exclude strategic stock but include official warehouse stocks.

Canada's Copper Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Copper)
(In Tons)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	15,001	22,600	26,653	25,469
Feb.	13,954	21,455	26,229	21,861
Mar.	21,075	25,083	26,750	27,664
Apr.	20,412	24,077	26,617	27,398
May	23,012	23,840	27,626	29,086
June	23,344	21,890	27,122	24,093
July	21,582	21,185	27,250	....
Aug.	22,000	26,184	29,219	....
Sept.	22,684	24,752	27,950	....
Oct.	21,661	25,546	29,696	....
Nov.	22,981	25,213	27,346	....
Dec.	24,935	27,172	28,716	....
Year	252,643	288,987	331,174	....

Canada's Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Pigs)
(In Tons)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	6,170	5,500	4,888	8,946
Feb.	7,560	11,882	3,856	6,633
Mar.	11,092	10,318	4,007	7,044
Apr.	9,606	11,967	7,636	7,314
May	11,483	6,416	7,214	9,676
June	12,018	9,897	6,632	7,210
July	13,152	8,341	9,696	....
Aug.	8,646	4,884	4,713	....
Sept.	10,045	5,538	9,908	....
Oct.	8,005	8,053	9,072	....
Nov.	10,817	4,622	9,227	....
Dec.	7,815	5,286	2,734	....
Year	116,406	92,407	79,633	....

Canada's Silver Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In ores and concentrates)
(Fine Ounces)

	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	429,704	435,047	1,070,285
Feb.	457,261	196,803	1,039,491
Mar.	411,597	328,857	1,192,826
Apr.	493,578	348,838	1,247,029
May	445,054	447,710	1,254,526
June	592,238	495,742	972,946
July	285,350	686,209	.....
Aug.	644,932	1,080,301	.....
Sept.	636,992	481,042	.....
Oct.	684,301	731,099	.....
Nov.	387,147	669,285	.....
Dec.	405,719	1,023,481	.....
Year	5,873,873	6,924,414	.....

Canada's Copper Exports

(Ingots, bars, slabs and billets)
(In Tons)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	9,081	11,078	15,981	20,582
Feb.	8,385	12,897	11,041	16,272
Mar.	11,671	12,423	12,276	14,720
Apr.	11,218	10,321	14,476	16,417
May	18,407	10,911	12,851	19,048
June	14,877	13,387	10,985	10,826
July	15,467	12,674	13,599	....
Aug.	14,158	13,219	14,710	....
Sept.	14,069	13,479	17,268	....
Oct.	11,528	14,208	13,896	....
Nov.	13,372	14,545	19,130	....
Dec.	13,897	14,057	18,630	....
Year	156,130	153,199	174,843	....

Canada's Zinc Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Zinc)
(In Tons)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	17,155	22,028	21,696	20,340
Feb.	15,199	19,865	20,356	19,808
Mar.	16,550	22,215	22,010	21,941
Apr.	16,249	21,301	21,339	20,504
May	16,530	21,599	21,790	20,564
June	17,017	20,565	20,780	19,928
July	17,917	21,769	21,691	....
Aug.	18,755	22,029	21,354	....
Sept.	18,023	20,898	20,691	....
Oct.	18,871	22,206	21,412	....
Nov.	19,662	21,398	20,470	....
Dec.	21,922	21,135	22,012	....
Year	213,810	257,008	255,601	....

Canada's Silver Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Ounces)

	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	2,182,386	2,280,575	2,142,746
Feb.	1,960,506	2,094,467	2,004,733
Mar.	2,413,591	2,296,648	2,307,709
Apr.	2,304,287	1,759,384	2,195,457
May	2,235,620	2,463,374	2,089,824
June	2,461,675	2,494,748	2,166,739
July	2,385,654	2,267,271	.....
Aug.	2,480,607	2,315,312	.....
Sept.	2,386,385	2,517,451	.....
Oct.	2,371,890	2,379,162	.....
Nov.	2,088,991	2,429,547	.....
Dec.	2,388,627	2,357,202	.....
Year	27,696,319	27,655,141	.....

Canada's Lead Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Recoverable Lead)*
(In Tons)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	17,716	18,959	16,002	14,032
Feb.	16,863	15,018	14,344	15,170
Mar.	17,104	19,113	16,857	16,940
Apr.	19,452	17,889	11,573	14,275
May	19,953	16,808	15,446	14,591
June	18,988	17,800	18,145	16,431
July	19,164	16,650	15,841	....
Aug.	18,237	16,676	16,104	....
Sept.	17,066	15,972	15,760	....
Oct.	16,569	13,658	16,725	....
Nov.	18,365	15,182	14,865	....
Dec.	19,093	17,857	16,056	....
Year	219,280	201,583	188,971	....

* New base bullion from Canadian ores plus recoverable lead in ores or concentrates shipped for export.

Canada's Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Slabs in Tons)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	16,625	22,181	15,550	19,304
Feb.	11,328	25,556	11,757	16,618
Mar.	18,199	20,178	8,822	14,923
Apr.	17,926	21,018	14,317	17,131
May	13,926	14,820	11,357	16,680
June	15,654	19,581	15,296	16,157
July	27,582	13,522	15,499	....
Aug.	14,934	16,581	13,070	....
Sept.	17,298	11,793	19,732	....
Oct.	13,064	19,836	20,792	....
Nov.	16,224	14,164	21,411	....
Dec.	23,277	14,607	16,125	....
Year	206,037	213,837	183,728	....

Canada's Nickel Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Tons)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	12,765	14,387	14,985	16,609
Feb.	11,874	13,375	14,997	15,027
Mar.	13,619	15,544	15,504	16,733
Apr.	13,015	15,011	14,431	15,347
May	13,458	15,352	15,203	16,225
June	13,269	14,835	14,492	15,425
July	12,901	14,530	15,125	....
Aug.	13,428	14,825	14,852	....
Sept.	13,521	13,734	14,530	....
Oct.	14,323	14,411	15,762	....
Nov.	14,159	14,290	15,062	....
Dec.	14,947	14,881	14,824	....
Year	161,279	175,173	178,767	....

Canadian Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957		
	May	June	July
Ore, matte, regulus, etc. (content)	2,112	5,596	4,282
United States	1,302	4,475	2,666
Belgium	...	160	151
Germany (W.)	2	100	96
Norway	735	811	1,240
U. Kingdom	73	50	129
Ingots, bars, billets, anodes	19,048	10,826	18,621
United States	9,423	7,466	5,875
Brazil	74	331	275
Denmark	6	...	...
France	1,625	560	1,680
Italy	252	196	224
Sweden	59	...	841
Switzerland	...	280	...
U. Kingdom	7,328	1,990	9,549
India	281	...	113
Other countries	...	3	64
Total Exports:			
Crude & refined	21,160	16,422	22,903
Old and scrap	1,144	1,146	1,047
Rods, strips, sheet & tubing	976	1,245	789

Canadian Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957		
	May	June	July
Ore (zinc content)	13,377	11,798	16,347
United States	13,377	11,798	9,695
Belgium	...	...	4,833
France	...	...	299
Germany (W.)	...	...	1,520
Slab zinc	16,679	16,157	12,912
United States	6,469	5,442	9,076
Italy	224	...	112
Netherlands	...	728	...
U. Kingdom	9,530	8,430	2,632
Korea	128	52	...
Philippines	328	1,389	...
Taiwan	...	116	...
India	...	...	1,092
Total Exports:			
Ore and slabs	30,056	27,955	29,259
Zinc scrap, dross, ashes	1,444	597	271
United States	108	64	33
Belgium	485	209	105
Germany (W.)	...	100	...
Netherlands	371	75	...
U. Kingdom	...	23	...
Japan	480	126	133

Canadian Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957		
	May	June	July
Ore (lead content)	1,395	8,662	8,570
United States	1,395	2,650	2,603
Belgium	...	3,704	3,659
Germany (W.)	...	2,308	2,308
Refined lead	9,676	7,210	4,683
United States	1,576	1,760	3,016
Brazil	31	31	...
Venezuela	44	...	...
U. Kingdom	6,468	4,844	700
Japan	1,554	530	962
Other countries	3	45	5
Total Exports:			
Ore and refined	11,071	15,872	13,253
Pipe and tubing	1	6	2
Lead scrap	...	102	...

Copper Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A. B. M. S.)

Reported in ingots, slabs, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1957		
	May	June	July
IMPORTS			
U. S. (blist., s.t.)	19,892	19,083	27,729
(ore, etc., s.t.)	8,185	11,640	9,963
(ref., s.t.)	19,687	9,064	14,386
Denmark	358	166	343
France (crude)	1,313	...	813
(refined)	14,636	24,001	18,010
Italy	12,848	10,585	...
Germany, W.	24,178	27,097	...
Netherlands	1,040	2,436	1,541
Norway	444	50	...
Sweden	5,357	2,906	3,413
Switzerland	3,476	2,988	1,980
U. K. (l.t.)	34,528	35,203	45,835
India (blister/-ref., l.t.)‡	2,609	3,222	...
Australia (blister & ref., l.t.)‡	250	...	...
EXPORTS			
U. S. (ore and unref., s.t.)	1,722	1,258	1,127
(ref., s.t.)	28,479	31,954	24,420
Canada (ref., s.t.)	19,048	10,826	...
Finland*	415	58	...
Germany, W.	3,936	2,968	...
Norway	1,254	1,398	...
Sweden	1,801	960	688
U. K. (l.t.)	3,161	2,972	1,627
No. Rhodesia (ref. & blist., l.t.)‡	41,497	38,212	33,714

* Includes old.
‡ British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

U. K. Copper Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1957		
	June	July	Aug.
(Gross Weight)			
Copper and copper alloys	35,203	45,835	43,794
U. of S. Africa	111	...	...
N. Rhodesia	13,854	22,537	22,932
Canada	7,473	5,992	6,018
Germany (W.)	7	11	17
Norway	...	109	60
United States	8,174	6,148	8,318
Chile	5,534	10,391	5,225
Peru	25	275	335
Belg. Congo	...	250	250
Other countries	25	122	639
Of which:			
Electrolytic	23,528	28,163	31,107
Other refined	4,835	4,717	3,250
Blister or rough	6,794	12,782	9,318
Wrought and alloys	46	173	119
Total	35,203	45,835	43,794

Canada's Nickel Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined, in oxides, matte, etc.)
(In Tons)

	1955	1956	1957
January	14,421	15,121	14,260
February	13,915	13,940	9,974
March	13,564	16,219	14,958
April	16,083	14,448	18,671
May	14,761	14,729	18,351
June	16,296	16,403	14,539
July	13,929	11,079	.....
August	14,861	18,470	.....
September	14,638	13,849	.....
October	13,589	12,800	.....
November	13,073	14,084	.....
December	14,749	15,694	.....
Year	173,879	176,837	.....

French Copper Imports

(A. B. M. S.)
(In metric tons)

	1957		
	May	June	July
Crude copper for refining (blister, black and cement)	1,313	...	813
Belg. Congo	813	...	813
Turkey	500	...	...
Refined	14,636	24,001	18,010
United States	3,993	6,694	4,383
Canada	1,321	1,471	762
Chile	...	10	...
Belgium	4,701	4,952	5,156
Germany (W.)	215	619	318
Norway	...	533	813
Sweden	...	431	682
U. Kingdom	919	1,614	273
Belg. Congo	1,945	4,472	2,481
U. of S. Africa	...	...	5
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	1,542	3,165	3,137
Other countries	...	40	...

French Zinc Imports

(A. B. M. S.)
(In metric tons)

	1957		
	May	June	July
Ore (gross weight)	23,123	30,207	23,325
Peru	250	1,578	...
Greece	...	947	3,162
Italy	3,328	1,154	1,188
Norway	456	520	...
Portugal	269	...	...
Spain	1,619	4,723	4,298
Sweden	260	1,032	1,500
Yugoslavia	800	...	...
Algeria	3,021	7,416	4,327
Morocco	7,607	5,421	8,180
Tunisia	818	2,100	...
Belgian Congo	...	3,166	...
Australia	4,695	2,150	670
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	1,177	509	967
Belgium	940	450	704
Germany (W.)	...	15	84
Italy	137	...	102
Norway	100	10	...
Russia	...	26	77
Algeria	...	8	...

French Metal Exports

(A. B. M. S.)
(In metric tons)

	1957		
	May	June	July
LEAD			
Ore (gross weight)	38	49	13
Pig lead	26	501	393
Switzerland	...	486	390
Other countries	26	15	3
Antimonial lead	11	20	29
ZINC			
blocks, etc.	...	5	52

IT PAYS
to
ADVERTISE
in the
DAILY METAL REPORTER

Nonferrous Castings

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS, BY TYPE OF METAL

(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Aluminum	Copper	Magnesium	Zinc	Lead Die
1952 Total	518,979	1,009,910	34,857	408,353	20,941
1953 Total	658,022	990,496	34,517	521,253	20,444
1954 Total	607,764	834,557	25,572	474,741	18,396
1955 Total	833,058	1,011,748	27,892	781,254	21,045
1956					
February	73,096	91,706	2,977	66,584	1,636
March	73,785	96,085	3,046	65,760	1,644
April	67,880	90,679	3,140	58,274	1,910
May	65,786	89,188	3,021	52,205	1,919
June	58,189	78,921	2,949	47,775	1,883
July	52,955	60,926	2,810	42,227	1,551
August	61,507	77,619	3,059	52,321	2,112
September	62,503	72,109	3,079	46,340	1,004
October	74,209	81,049	3,442	65,450	2,206
November	69,741	72,866	2,892	64,972	1,788
December	67,333	65,198	2,794	58,111	1,483
Total	801,136	966,473	36,168	88,069	20,734
1957					
January	72,999	82,025	3,207	67,964	1,883
February	69,651	72,084	2,661	59,793	1,435
March	74,527	77,418	2,970	61,378	1,865
April	68,284	77,167	2,896	54,982	2,070
May	65,108	75,347	2,832	53,565	2,373
June	58,547	70,959	2,973	49,356	2,336
July	53,494	60,776	2,544	48,379	2,079

Copper Castings Shipments

BY TYPE OF CASTING

(Bureau of Census) (Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent Mold	Die	All Other
1951 Total	1,197,443	1,075,437	69,883	12,516	39,607
1952 Total	1,009,910	910,862	63,865	8,259	26,924
1953 Total	990,496	888,369	61,316	10,077	30,734
1954 Total	834,557	751,804	48,849	6,480	27,394
1955 Total	1,011,748	907,852	63,041	8,541	31,408
1956					
February	91,706	82,244	5,888	727	2,847
March	96,085	85,894	6,299	782	3,110
April	90,679	81,333	5,835	722	2,789
May	89,188	80,155	5,398	751	2,854
June	78,921	70,260	5,052	755	2,854
July	60,926	55,027	3,193	506	2,200
August	77,619	70,479	3,805	904	2,431
September	72,109	64,887	3,930	929	2,363
October	81,049	73,058	4,104	1,120	2,767
November	72,866	65,022	4,114	1,057	2,673
December	65,198	57,929	3,769	971	2,529
Total	966,113	866,404	57,522	10,023	32,134
1957					
January	82,025	73,702	4,510	1,008	2,805
February	72,084	64,346	4,188	874	2,676
March	77,418	69,258	4,445	878	2,837
April	77,167	69,141	4,316	894	2,816
May	75,347	67,251	4,421	953	2,722
June	70,959	63,910	3,590	868	2,591
July	60,776	54,942	3,010	825	1,999

Nickel Averages

Electro, cathode sheets, 99.00%, f.o.b. refinery, duty included

(Cents per pound)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	60.00	64.50	64.50	74.00
Feb.	60.00	64.50	64.50	74.00
Mar.	60.00	64.50	64.50	74.00
Apr.	60.00	64.50	64.50	74.00
May	60.00	64.50	64.50	74.00
June	60.00	64.50	64.50	74.00
July	60.00	64.50	64.50	74.00
Aug.	60.00	64.50	64.50	74.00
Sept.	60.00	64.50	64.50	74.00
Oct.	60.00	64.50	64.50	....
Nov.	60.98	64.50	64.50	....
Dec.	64.50	64.50	72.48	....
Av.	60.46	64.50	65.165	....

Platinum Averages

N. Y. MONTHLY QUOTATIONS

(Dollars per Troy Ounce)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	91.40	81.00	106.30	101.92
Feb.	91.00	78.16	104.34	98.59
Mar.	87.88	78.00	104.23	93.50
Apr.	85.50	77.94	103.92	93.45
May	85.50	77.50	105.23	92.865
June	85.50	78.33	106.50	92.02
July	85.50	81.78	106.50	90.265
Aug.	85.00	84.59	105.76	84.426
Sept.	85.50	91.96	105.50	84.00
Oct.	83.62	94.60	104.85	....
Nov.	81.07	103.11	104.50	....
Dec.	80.64	106.58	104.50	....
Av.	85.72	86.12	105.18	....

Spot Straits Tin

(Straits, Open Market, N. Y.)

Monthly Average Prices

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	85.125	87.268	105.036	101.511
Feb.	85.16	90.836	100.803	101.132
Mar.	92.457	91.161	100.786	99.643
Apr.	96.298	91.48	99.268	99.304
May	93.51	91.41	96.994	98.347
June	94.24	93.68	94.589	98.05
July	96.55	97.08	96.143	96.52
Aug.	93.381	96.521	99.049	94.261
Sept.	93.536	96.607	103.809	93.406
Oct.	93.225	96.20	106.023	....
Nov.	91.176	97.987	110.921	....
Dec.	88.571	108.02	104.268	....
Aver.	91.935	94.85	101.474	....

Prompt Tin Prices

(Straits, Open Market, N. Y.)

Monthly Average Prices

(Cents per pound)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	84.84	87.628	104.768	101.347
Feb.	85.04	90.75	100.586	100.257
Mar.	91.24	91.065	100.524	99.476
Apr.	96.238	91.41	99.145	99.286
May	93.51	91.38	96.853	98.335
June	94.24	93.64	94.488	98.025
July	96.55	96.825	96.131	96.44
Aug.	93.381	96.456	98.924	94.159
Sept.	93.536	96.256	103.559	93.313
Oct.	93.00	96.075	105.716	....
Nov.	91.099	97.882	110.329	....
Dec.	88.571	107.75	104.00	....
Av.	91.77	94.73	101.252	....

Quicksilver Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages

Virgin, Dollars per 76-lb. Flask

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	189.60	324.68	277.88	256.00
Feb.	190.00	324.68	270.29	256.00
Mar.	201.63	322.61	261.40	256.00
Apr.	221.36	318.14	267.22	256.00
May	251.20	306.62	267.675	256.00
June	273.46	286.98	260.69	256.00
July	287.40	268.22	256.06	256.00
Aug.	290.71	255.18	256.00	252.20
Sept.	314.08	263.70	256.00	248.58
Oct.	329.50	279.02	255.92	....
Nov.	321.17	282.50	255.13	....
Dec.	319.96	282.27	256.00	....
Av.	265.84	292.90	261.71	....

Primary Aluminum Output, Shipments and Stocks

(U. S. Department of Interior)

	Stocks beginning of month short tons	Production short tons	—Sold or Used— Short tons	Value f. o. b. plant	Stocks end of month short tons
1956					
October	47,179	149,125	134,014	67,126,363	62,290
November	62,290	145,081	119,787	60,252,640	87,584
December	87,584	148,391	133,186	67,039,743	102,789
Total		1,679,247	1,591,478		
1957					
January	102,496	147,029	104,394	52,418,766	145,131
February	145,131	119,059	97,886	49,173,176	166,324
March	166,324	135,706	141,529	71,240,311	160,501
April	160,501	139,152	123,549	61,932,877	176,104
May	176,104	145,174	126,152	63,352,473	195,126
June	195,126	138,007	140,277	70,379,484	192,856
July	192,856	142,041	155,531	77,705,184	179,366

Aluminum Wrought Products

PRODUCERS' MONTHLY NET SHIPMENTS

(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Plate, Sheet, & Strip	Rolled Structural Shapes, Rod, Bar & Wire	Extruded Shapes Tube Blooms & Tubing	Powder, Flake, & Paste
1954 Total	2,088,439	1,165,090	357,229	518,070	46,255
1955					
December	242,993	138,592	31,802	64,159	1,837
Total	2,805,500	1,542,368	365,391	812,311	35,854
1956					
January	251,639	142,049	34,008	67,499	2,118
February	240,999	134,077	33,727	65,261	1,901
March	**232,767**	**128,432**	**30,972**	**63,482**	**1,947**
April	260,610	143,859	37,971	69,639	3,316
May	264,378	147,613	39,900	68,106	2,215
June	240,415	132,510	33,438	65,600	2,119
July	**247,895**	**139,571**	**35,346**	**64,249**	**2,736**
August	248,457	141,400	32,413	66,315	3,039
September	217,425	117,074	32,154	59,462	2,953
October	252,289	136,546	25,385	73,363	2,255
November	218,272	114,618	31,501	64,197	1,716
December	194,822	99,851	31,787	55,225	1,702
Total	2,870,101	1,577,601	398,602	782,398	28,017
1957					
January	234,805	126,008	35,911	64,227	1,970
February	206,397	109,786	30,330	58,296	1,927
March	229,786	120,077	34,365	66,400	2,190
April	238,212	126,755	34,805	68,284	2,572
May	249,012	130,047	35,680	74,364	2,670
June	227,388	117,103	32,847	69,411	2,630
July	249,047	130,624	39,342	71,339	3,120
August	223,739	117,796	20,918	66,829	3,224

Aluminum Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

BY TYPE OF CASTING

(Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent Mold	Die	All Other
1951 Total	515,131	193,378	160,011	151,465	10,277
1952 Total	518,979	194,616	146,883	169,732	7,748
1953 Total	658,022	214,553	200,025	239,330	4,114
1954 Total	609,066	155,738	213,968	232,726	6,800
1955 Total	833,058	171,757	298,115	354,804	8,282
1956					
February	73,096	15,560	23,963	32,949	624
March	**73,785**	**16,597**	**22,816**	**33,965**	**407**
April	67,880	14,732	20,718	31,782	648
May	65,786	15,600	19,669	29,814	703
June	58,189	13,448	19,067	25,027	647
July	52,955	12,398	16,388	23,491	678
August	61,407	13,100	18,067	29,553	687
September	62,503	12,354	17,855	31,640	654
October	74,209	14,389	21,120	37,782	918
November	69,741	14,333	20,673	33,929	806
December	67,333	13,391	20,557	32,923	454
1956 Total	801,036	171,763	245,421	376,108	7,736
1957					
January	72,999	14,201	20,963	37,194	641
February	69,451	13,366	21,707	34,311	67
March	74,527	13,914	22,974	37,521	118
April	68,284	14,287	20,376	33,493	...
May	65,108	12,705	20,708	31,602	...
June	58,547	11,585	17,180	29,700	...
July	53,494	11,594	16,496	25,339	...

Virgin Aluminum

Virgin 99% Delivered Monthly Average Prices

(Cents per pound)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	21.50	22.90	24.40	27.10
Feb.	21.50	23.20	24.40	27.10
Mar.	21.50	23.20	24.60	27.10
Apr.	21.50	23.20	25.90	27.10
May	21.50	23.20	25.90	27.10
June	21.50	23.20	25.90	27.10
July	21.50	23.20	25.90	27.10
Aug.	22.12	24.26	26.70	28.10
Sept.	22.20	24.40	27.10	28.10
Oct.	22.20	24.40	27.10	....
Nov.	22.20	24.40	27.10	....
Dec.	22.20	24.40	27.10	....
Av.	21.785	23.655	26.008	....

Magnesium Wrought Products Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

(Thousands of Pounds)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	972	1,776	2,188	2,130
Feb.	1,136	1,648	1,901	2,522
Mar.	1,136	1,947	1,946	2,388
Apr.	892	1,756	2,279	2,511
May	1,129	1,836	2,462	2,230
June	1,312	1,686	2,302	1,881
July	1,032	1,437	2,002	1,428
Aug.	1,111	1,742	2,523	1,539
Sept.	1,183	2,159	1,988	....
Oct.	1,002	1,667	861	....
Nov.	1,243	1,954	2,141	....
Dec.	1,673	1,577	2,452	....
Total	13,743	21,186	24,975	....

Cadmium Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages

Cents per lb. in ton lots

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	200.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Feb.	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Mar.	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Apr.	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
May	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
June	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
July	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Aug.	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Sept.	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Oct.	170.00	170.00	170.00	.....
Nov.	170.00	170.00	170.00	.....
Dec.	170.00	170.00	170.00	.....
Av.	172.50	170.00	170.00	.....

Steel Ingot Production

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

Period	Estimated Production — All Companies OPEN HEARTH Net tons	OPEN HEARTH Per cent of capacity	BESSEMER Net tons	BESSEMER Per cent of capacity	ELECTRIC Net tons	ELECTRIC Per cent of capacity	TOTAL Net tons	TOTAL Per cent of capacity	Calculated weekly production, all companies (net tons)
1952 Total	82,846,439	87.2	3,523,677	65.5	6,797,923	82.6	93,168,039	85.8	1,782,097
1953 Total	100,473,823	97.9	3,855,705	83.2	7,280,191	71.1	111,609,719	94.9	2,140,578
1954 Total	**89,827,494**	**73.6**	**2,648,104**	**53.2**	**8,436,054**	**52.0**	**88,311,652**	**71.0**	**1,693,741**
1955 Total	105,842,886	95.6	3,319,088	60.3	8,238,592	77.2	117,000,566	93.0	2,243,969
1956									
May	9,370,167	98.2	297,990	73.3	822,219	86.0	10,490,376	96.2	2,368 031
June	**8,665,044**	**93.9**	**282,846**	**71.9**	**773,546**	**83.6**	**9,721,436**	**92.1**	**2,266,069**
July	**1,330,151**	**13.9**	.....	...	**292,012**	**30.5**	**1,622,163**	**14.9**	**367,005**
August	7,213,274	75.6	189,564	46.6	719,759	75.3	8,122,597	74.5	1,833,543
September	9,342,796	101.2	286,978	72.9	792,885	85.7	10,422,659	98.8	2,435,201
October	9,841,002	103.2	330,101	81.2	877,410	91.8	11,048,513	101.3	2,575,411
November	9,430,248	102.2	295,827	72.5	829,925	89.6	10,555,500	100.0	2,460,490
December	9,695,919	101.6	308,465	75.9	833,161	87.1	10,837,545	99.4	2,451,933
Total	102,840,585	91.6	3,227,997	67.4	9,147,567	81.2	115,216,149	89.8	2,203,828
1957									
January	9,829,691	99.0	294,839	77.1	884,232	86.5	11,008,762	97.1	2,485,048
February	8,898,671	99.2	277,682	80.4	810,853	87.8	9,987,206	97.6	2,496,801
March	9,442,164	95.1	275,156	71.0	871,754	85.2	10,589,074	93.4	2,390,310
April	8,820,328	91.8	231,731	62.6	762,721	77.1	9,814,780	89.5	2,287,828
May	8,842,707	89.1	201,864	52.8	747,752	73.1	9,792,323	86.4	2,210,457
June	8,498,903	88.4	210,915	57.0	681,584	68.9	9,391,402	85.6	2,189,138
July	8,086,519	81.4	194,638	50.9	627,575	61.4	8,908,732	78.6	2,015,550
August	8,297,172	83.6	204,723	53.5	731,995	71.6	9,233,890	81.5	2,084,400
September	8,153,000	84.8	186,000	50 2	656,000	66.3	8,995,000	82.0	2,102,000

Blast Furnace Output

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

	net tons Pig Iron	Ferro-manganese & Spiegel	Total	% Capacity
1947				
Ttl. Yr.	58,507,169	702,561	59,209,730	90.1
1948				
Ttl. Yr.	60,135,941	712,899	60,848,840	90.2
1949				
Ttl. Yr.	53,613,779	592,564	54,206,343	76.9
1950				
Ttl. Yr.	64,810,272	673,896	65,484,168	91.5
1951				
Ttl. Yr.	70,487,380	745,381	71,232,761	93.3
1952				
Ttl. Yr.	61,528,665	629,926	62,158,591	84.2
1953				
Total	74,987,721	855,038	75,842,759	95.5
1954				
Total	58,119,382	568,735	58,688,117	71.6
1955				
June	6,495,050	48,735	6,543,878	94.7
July	6,339,393	61,186	6,390,659	89.8
Aug.	6,529,580	71,902	6,601,482	93.5
Sept.	6,653,878	49,788	6,703,366	97.3
Oct.	6,905,280	59,998	6,965,278	97.6
Nov.	6,636,649	62,341	6,698,990	97.0
Dec.	6,887,467	65,849	6,953,516	97.7
Total	77,114,078	868,758	77,980,831	92.7
1956				
Jan.	6,985,945	63,619	7,049,564	97.1
Feb.	6,539,199	63,618	6,602,817	97.2
Mar.	7,083,877	65,566	7,149,443	98.5
Apr.	6,860,832	63,760	6,924,592	98.6
May	6,678,102	47,840	6,929,942	95.8
June	6,387,608	46,981	6,434,589	91.6
July	1,089,518	17,491	1,107,009	15.2
Aug.	5,100,669	41,548	5,142,217	70.8
Sept.	6,878,064	59,584	6,932,648	98.7
Oct.	7,245,650	69,909	7,315,559	100.8
Nov.	6,977,457	58,614	7,036,091	100.1
Dec.	7,268,743	65,841	7,334,584	101.0
Total	75,301,134	664,341	75,965,475	88.9
1957				
Jan.	7,209,547	72,826	7,282,373	98.8
Feb.	6,596.133	61,973	6,658,106	100.0
Mar.	7,179.100	67,779	7,246,879	98.3
Apr.	6,810,102	60,784	6,870,886	96.3
May	6,879,881	65,566	6,945,447	94.2
June	6 593,326	66,266	6,659,592	93.3
July	6,625,901	66,031	6,691,932	90.8
Aug.	6,719,763	61,988	6,781,751	92.0
Sept.	6,569,074	58,837	6,627,911	92.9

Steel Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

	(Short Tons) Total	For Sale	For Own Use
1950	1,461,667	929,192	374,217
1951	2,101,604	1,507,413	594,191
1952	1,925,116	1,476,352	448,767
1953	1,829,277	1,290,016	431,330
1954			
Total	1,184,096	880,158	303,938
1955			
May	122,465	92,713	29,752
June	133,887	102,457	31,430
July	97,875	71,170	26,705
Aug.	126,406	96,290	30,116
Sept.	140,843	107,622	33,221
Oct.	145,674	110,409	35,265
Nov.	152,381	116,908	35,473
Dec.	158,982	122,201	36,781
Total	1,530,694	1,166,706	363,988
1956			
Jan.	158,618	123,343	35,275
Feb.	165,398	128,598	36,800
Mar.	170,045	130,839	39,206
Apr.	163,708	125,015	38,693
May	178,227	142,025	36,202
June	164,661	129,147	35,514
July	117,984	96,350	21,634
Aug.	159,831	127,001	32,830
Sept.	155,046	121,705	33,341
Oct.	175,630	135,798	39,832
Nov.	164,114	126,900	37,214
Dec.	158,725	125,569	33,156
Total	1,931,987	1,512,290	416,697
1957			
Jan.	169,240	133,826	35,414
Feb.	154,932	121,667	33,265
Mar.	160,054	124,416	35,638
Apr.	162,498	124,549	37,949
May	164,575	125,431	39,144
June	153,647	119,353	34,294
July	122,018	90,037	31,981

Galvanized Sheet Shipments

(American Iron & Steel Institute)
(Net Tons)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	169,086	211,101	269,464	235,902
Feb.	167,433	199,408	272,997	205,048
Mar.	180,198	238,649	291,193	206,836
Apr.	203,312	239,001	266,728	198,585
May	201,671	235,962	272,741	**206,657**
June	200,456	246,940	279,058	239,037
July	214,349	205,211	*	167,247
Aug.	207,113	241,863	276,048	186,790
Sept.	209,765	269,020	256,803	
Oct.	209,498	260,010	278,637	
Nov.	195.190	255,692	255,135	
Dec.	205,561	261,640	239,173	
Tot.	2,362,632	2,864,497	2,957,991	

* Combined with August figures.

SHIPMENTS OF TIN-TERNEPLATE

(American Iron & Steel Institute)
(Net Tons)

	Hot Dipped 1956	Hot Dipped 1957	Electrolytic 1956	Electrolytic 1957
Jan.	81,034	88,174	402,627	492,502
Feb.	77,877	63,040	404,193	407,008
Mar.	133,257	113,593	598,129	618,827
Apr.	138,556	130,037	554,575	664,590
May	70,282	34,292	354,204	278,769
June	84,371	32,783	466,060	321,584
July	*	39,234	*	380,815
Aug.	81,005	40,542	408,903	409,515
Sept.	72,400		396,588	
Oct.	92,394		415,451	
Nov.	70,510		325,408	
Dec.	68,385		288,896	
Tot.	950,070		4,615,068	

* Combined with August figures.

Steel Ingot Operations

(Percentage of Capacity as Reported by American Iron & Steel Institute)

Week Beginning	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan. 7...	75.4	81.2	97.6	98.4
Jan. 14...	74.3	83.2	98.6	96.4
Jan. 21 ..	74.1	83.2	99.0	96.6
Jan. 28...	75.6	85.0	100.4	97.6
Feb. 4...	74.4	85.4	99.3	97.1
Feb. 11...	74.4	86.8	99.1	97.7
Feb. 18...	74.6	89.1	98.8	97.8
Feb. 25...	73.6	90.8	98.8	96.0
Mar. 4...	70.7	91.9	99.9	94.2
Mar. 11...	69.3	92.9	100.0	93.8
Mar. 18...	67.6	94.2	100.6	93.5
Mar. 25...	68.1	93.7	99.5	92.4
Apr. 1...	69.1	94.4	99.6	90.6
Apr. 8...	68.0	95.3	97.7	90.3
Apr. 15...	68.0	94.6	100.9	90.4
Apr. 22...	68.6	94.6	100.2	88.7
Apr. 29...	68.7	95.6	100.5	87.0
May 6...	69.4	96.6	96.4	86.7
May 13...	70.9	97.2	95.2	84.2
May 20...	71.8	96.9	95.3	86.4
May 27...	71.2	96.4	97.3	88.0
June 3...	70.2	95.8	96.3	87.5
June 10...	73.2	94.7	96.7	86.5
June 17...	72.3	96.0	93.4	85.2
June 24...	72.1	95.0	93.0	84.0
July 1...	65.8	71.1	84.9	78.5
July 8...	60.0	85.9	12.3	78.7
July 15...	64.3	91.2	12.9	79.3
July 22...	65.3	91.0	14.6	79.4
July 29 ...	64.2	90.7	17.0	79.4
Aug. 5...	64.0	86.9	16.9	79.8
Aug. 12...	64.0	89.4	57.5	80.6
Aug. 19...	61.8	90.2	87.5	82.1
Aug. 26...	63.5	90.6	95.8	82.2
Sept. 2...	64.0	93.4	97.0	81.0
Sept. 9...	63.0	93.8	98.7	81.9
Sept. 16...	66.3	95.7	100.6	82.1
Sept. 23...	68.7	96.1	100.6	82.2
Sept. 30...	70.4	97.0	101.6	....
Oct. 7...	71.0	96.7	101.8	....
Oct. 14...	72.8	96.5	100.9	....
Oct. 21...	73.6	98.9	101.4	....
Oct. 28...	74.5	100.0	101.2	....
Nov. 4...	76.4	99.4	101.3	....
Nov. 11...	77.2	99.6	100.6	....
Nov. 18...	79.3	99.2	100.2	....
Nov. 25...	80.3	100.1	100.1	....
Dec. 2...	81.4	97.6	101.1	....
Dec. 9...	82.5	100.1	101.3	....
Dec. 16...	81.5	100.3	102.0	....
Dec. 23 ..	72.4	96.9	94.3	....
Dec. 30...	77.6	95.7	97.3	....

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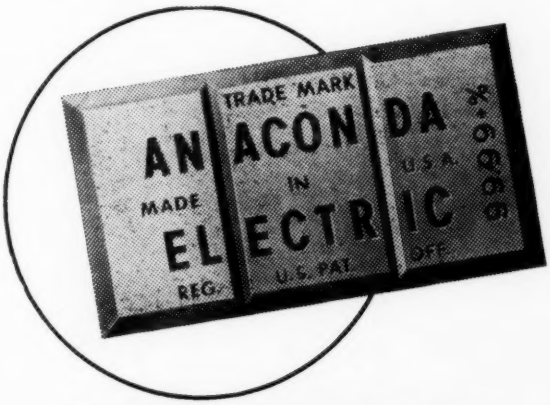

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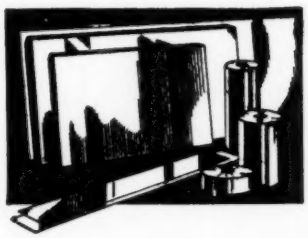

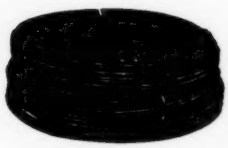

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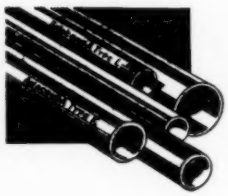

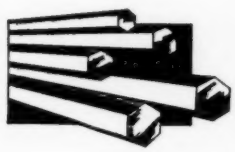

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Ansonia, Conn.
Atlanta 3, Ga.
Buffalo 5, N. Y.
Cambridge 42, Mass.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Charlotte 2, N. C.
*Chicago 39, Ill.
Cincinnati 2, Ohio
*Cleveland 14, Ohio
Columbus 15, Ohio
*Dallas 25, Texas
Denver 2, Colo.
Detroit 31, Mich.
Houston 2, Texas
Kenosha, Wis.
Los Angeles 17, Calif.
Miami 30, Fla.
*Milwaukee 4, Wis.
Minneapolis 2, Minn.
Newark 2, N. J.
New York 16, N. Y.
*Philadelphia 22, Pa.
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.
*Providence 3, R. I.
Rochester 4, N. Y.
St. Louis 3, Mo.
San Francisco 4, Calif.
Seattle 1, Wash.
Syracuse 2, N. Y.
Torrington, Conn.
Washington 5, D. C.
Waterbury 20, Conn.

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Waterbury 20, Conn.

In Canada: Anaconda American Brass Limited *General Offices:*
New Toronto, Ontario

Montreal Office:
909 Dominion Square Building

*Warehouses

55141